

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

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UNITED STATES

U.S. DOLLAR FALLS ON LONDON FOREIGN EXCHANGE

OW160520Y Peking NCNA in English 0504 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW

[Text] London, 15 Aug (HSINHUA)--The U.S. dollar fell to its lowest in the London foreign exchange market today. For the first time since March 1976, the exchange rate of pound sterling reached the two-dollar level. The jump of pound sterling was due almost entirely to the dollar's weakness. Since beginning of June, the U.S. dollar has been sliding down. In terms of the Bank of England's weighted index, the dollar has fallen by about 13 per cent in a year--an unprecedented amount since floating began.

The root cause of the U.S. dollar's fall is the weakness of U.S. economy. That country has now a huge trade deficit as a result of its big oil imports, and its inflation rate remains high. The people all over the world have lost their confidence in the U.S. dollar. Many dollar-holders have turned to gold or other stronger currencies. The price of gold has been breaking records almost daily in the London bullion market. Its current price is about 216 dollars an ounce, well over 70 dollars more than a year ago.

The fall of dollar's value has caused turmoil in the world foreign exchange market and also anxiety in the West about world trade. Many senior financial officials in the West expressed their dissatisfaction with the U.S. Government's reluctance to tackle the problems of resurgent inflation, monetary growth and energy conservation. There is a widespread view that until the U.S. takes such action, it is pointless to try to operate against the market.

PRC METALLURGICAL DELEGATION DEPARTS CANADA FOR U.S.

OW130942Y Peking NCNA in English 0820 GMT 13 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Ottawa, 12 Aug (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Metallurgical Society delegation led by Hsu Chih, concluded its visit to Canada, and left Montreal for Washington today. Since its arrival on August 3, the delegation visited Ottawa, Wabush, Montreal, and had an inspection tour of iron ore mining operations in Labrador, Newfoundland and Sept-Iles, Quebec.

On August 4, A.M. Guerin, assistant deputy minister of industry, trade and commerce, gave a luncheon in honour of the Chinese delegation. In the evening, Chinese ambassador to Canada Wang Tung gave a reception for the visit of the delegation.

U.S. PHYSICIST PRAISES 'HUNDRED FLOWERS' POLICY

OW151352Y Peking NCNA in English 1215 GMT 15 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Lushan, 15 Aug (HSINHUA)--Noted American physicist Chen Ning Yang says: "I have personally experienced during my current visit what you call the springtime of science in China." Dr. Yang told 300 Chinese colleagues at an annual physics society meeting here: "A hundred flowers are blossoming all over this country."

On his eighth visit to China since 1970, Dr. Yang read the meeting two papers, one on the gauge field and the other on fundamental particle physics. He was invited to join in the academic discussion at this scenic mountain resort.

Dr. Yang said he found a sense of urgency towards developing modern science among the Chinese, from top leaders to the masses. Some projects he had heard about in the planning state on last summer's visit already became reality and still newer progress was now in evidence. He stressed the importance for scientific research of Chairman Mao's principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom."

"To let science workers exercise independent judgment by no means implies that every fresh idea is going to be fruitful," he said. "On the contrary, most of such ideas, more than 90 percent of them, will not bear fruit. But without the fruitless 90 percent, there could not be the fruitful ten percent. If only this ten percent were permitted, nothing would be produced."

Dr. Yang expressed the belief that "letting a hundred flowers blossom" applies not only to all research institutes but to each researcher as well. He urged science researchers to explore different areas and acquaint themselves with many branches of learning. "Otherwise", he stressed, "they cannot get results that require great initiative, flexibility and inspiration."

Dr. Yang recalled the 1944 Kunming meeting of the Chinese Society of Physics at which he read a paper he had prepared for the degree of master under the guidance of Professor Wang Chu-hsi. "The society then had only about thirty members; but today we have more than 800 people at this meeting," he said. "What a world of difference!"

U.S. CONGRESSMEN FORM 'PEACE THROUGH STRENGTH' GROUP

OW111710Y Peking NCNA in English 1651 GMT 11 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Aug (HSINHUA)--A newly-created U.S. congressional organization has called for stronger defence to deal with growing Soviet military strength, according to reports from Washington. Calling itself Coalition for Peace Through Strength, the organization comprises 148 Republican and Democratic members of the House and the Senate, well-known individuals as well as groups.

At a press conference on August 8, John M. Fisher, president of the American Security Council and a member of the coalition, said that the organization had been formed to press for the adoption of several principles for a national strategy to cope with the growing Soviet military power. These principles, he said, should include the attainment of military superiority over the Soviet Union, the establishment of a large-scale civil defence program and the adoption of a more cautious approach to arms control talks.

One of the co-chairmen of the coalition, Senator Robert Dole criticized the administration for not projecting "an image of strength and firm adherence to consistent principles" abroad. He said that "our goals are blurred, our commitment to allies questioned, our resolve to deal firmly with adversaries doubted."

Another co-chairman, Senator Paul Laxalt indicated that the coalition would dedicate itself "to the adoption of a national strategy for peace through strength."

The Soviet newspaper PRAVDA in a commentary entitled "Dangerous Course" yesterday accused the coalition of whipping up "anti-Soviet hysteria so as to damage 'detente.'"

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SOVIET UNION

TASS 'VICIOUSLY ATTACKS' SINO-JAPANESE TREATY

OW152043Y Peking NCNA in English 2022 GMT 15 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 Aug (HSINHUA)--Moscow viciously attacked the China-Japan treaty of peace and friendship immediately after it was signed in Peking. The Soviet news agency TASS was particularly annoyed at the fact that the treaty clearly stipulates that neither of the contracting parties "should seek hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region or in any other region and that each is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony." TASS said: China and Japan succeeded to include in the text of the treaty "the notorious article on opposition of 'hegemonism.'" It added that "the article is directed against the Soviet Union" and "is of an openly anti-Soviet character." If one country does not seek hegemony, it need not shudder with fear at the mere mention of opposing hegemonism. Therefore the article on the opposition to hegemonism is a mirror which reflects the true features of the Soviet Union. It shows that the Soviet Union has a guilty conscience and this article touches the Soviet Union to the quick. It also shows that the Soviet Union will obstinately continue to practice hegemonism.

The successful conclusion of the negotiations on the China-Japan treaty resulted from the joint efforts made by the governments of both countries and the treaty reflects the common aspirations of the two peoples. But TASS declared that in signing the treaty the Japanese Government had yielded "to China's pressure." This is a pure cock-and-bull story. The warm acclaim of the treaty by both the ruling and opposition parties in Japan has given the lie to the Soviet Union. If there is any pressure exerted on Japan at all, it comes right from the Soviet Union, because it has openly threatened to "take measures of confrontation including military ones against Japan." This is really rare in the history of relations between nations. But Moscow's machinations have failed to succeed.

The treaty of peace and friendship between China and Japan has been warmly supported and acclaimed by the people of the two countries. But TASS said the treaty "can also inflict damage to Japan's national interests," as if the Japanese people and government did not know where their national interests lie and should be taught by Moscow.

TASS also said slanderously: "The treaty is in conflict with the interests of peace and detente, it is fraught with tremendous danger in the first place to the peoples of Southeast Asia." It also claimed that it "cannot pass over the fact of conclusion of the Japanese-Sino treaty fraught with a danger to stability in Asia." This is a sheer nonsense. The China-Japan peace and friendship treaty not only accords with the common desire and fundamental interests of the people of the two countries, but has also made a great contribution to peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and in the world. The warm greetings to the treaty by Southeast Asian countries gave a box on the ear of the Soviet Union.

RECENT SOVIET NUCLEAR TESTS REPORTED IN E. SIBERIA

OW152342Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1208 GMT 12 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Aug--According to an announcement by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission on 12 August, the Soviet Union conducted two nuclear tests on consecutive days recently.

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The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission said it was likely the Soviet nuclear test on 10 August was conducted at the test site on (?New Siberian Islands) [hsin ti tao 2450 0966 1497] in the north polar area and its nuclear test on 9 August took place in east Siberia.

NORTH ASIA

ADDITIONAL REPORTAGE ON REACTIONS TO PRC-JAPAN TREATY

Asian Papers

OW152139Y Peking NCNA in English 2057 GMT 15 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 Aug (HSINHUA)--The signing of the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty will not only further promote the friendly relations between the two countries but also contribute to peace and stability in the Asian and Pacific region, noted Malaysian, Singaporean and Thai newspapers.

The Malaysian paper NANYANG SIANG PAU said editorially yesterday: "The signing of the China-Japan peace treaty constitutes a major event in the relations between China and Japan and also a great turning point in international relations. The majority of the peace-loving countries and peoples of the world welcome with pleasure the conclusion of the treaty." It refuted the TASS accusation against the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty by saying: "Why are you afraid of 'anti-hegemony' if you do not want to seek hegemony? Those who seek hegemony with wild ambitions would look at the China-Japan treaty through coloured spectacles and lodge unfounded accusations."

The Singaporean paper SIN CHEW JIT POH noted in an editorial on August 13 that peaceful coexistence between China and Japan, two big Asian powers, will contribute to peace and stability in Asia. It said that so long as China and Japan cooperate sincerely, their economic relations will develop swiftly. This will also give an impetus to the economic growth in this region.

The Thai paper UNITED EVENING NEWS said in an editorial on August 13 that the most dangerous and crafty hegemonists fear intensely the China-Japan peace treaty with the inclusion of the anti-hegemony clause, and therefore they exerted pressure on Japan on several occasions in the years running. People understand that the Japan-China peace treaty is a matter of the two countries and peoples. The hegemonists' accusations fully encroach upon Japan's sovereignty, interfere in its internal affairs and thus are utterly disgusting. This cannot be tolerated by the Japanese people and has been repudiated by the world people.

The Thai newspaper TONG HUA YID PAO said in an editorial yesterday: "It is known to all that the attempt to establish hegemony is the source of disorder in many parts of the world, and is the biggest enemy of world peace. The Japan-China peace and friendship treaty is beneficial to the maintenance of peace in the Asian-Pacific region and the world because it declares opposition to hegemony." The editorial pointed out that the conclusion of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty is an important victory for the international anti-hegemonic forces.

Another Thai newspaper, NEW CHINESE DAILY NEWS, said editorially yesterday that the Soviet Union is expanding its hegemony in the Southeast Asian region by intensifying its efforts to drag over Vietnam and put it under its control and peddling the "Asian collective security system" to the Asian countries. The editorial added: "The conclusion of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty shows that the anti-hegemonic forces in Asia are growing, the basis for peace is more stable and international intriguers no longer dare to do whatever they like. Therefore, it is worth celebrating warmly and hailing loudly."

THAI SANG YID PAO of Thailand said in a commentary yesterday that after the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty was signed, the Soviet "TASS" stated in a threatening tone that this treaty will make Southeast Asia an objective of its aggression. On the contrary, the editorial added, "the signing of the Japan-China treaty has enabled the two countries to get united and cooperate so that the Soviet Union dare not to lay a finger on Southeast Asia."

Singaporean Paper Editorial

BK161147Y Singapore The STRAITS TIMES in English 14 Aug 78 p 14 BK

[Editorial: "Treaty Agreed"]

[Text] After much ado, Japan and China have finally agreed on a treaty of friendship and amity. In 6 years, since the Japanese formalised relations with the People's Republic of China in 1972, a considerable change has occurred in the strategic balance of east Asia. And this has been to the disadvantage of the Soviet Union, a strong and consistent opponent of the Sino-Japanese pact. Despite the fear of offending Moscow, Japan has gone ahead with the antihegemony clause, quite rightly described as anti-Russian in its origins. The Japanese will probably continue to deny this fact, but it cannot be hidden or disguised. However, Japan's agreement to its inclusion does not mean that Tokyo has been taken for a ride by Peking, nor that the Japanese are in some sort of an anti-Moscow alliance with the Chinese. The significance of the article declaring opposition to hegemony lies in a common perception of "hegemonism" as being the greatest potential threat to security. Although no country is specified, there can be no doubt whatsoever who the prime candidate for the role is.

Thus what has emerged and will in the future be given more substantive form is the equilibrium of power in east Asia resting with the United States, Japan and China, with Tokyo playing a key part as the linchpin of the system. Naturally enough, this goes against the grain of Soviet interests, and their loud protests notwithstanding, the Japanese have obviously decided that it is better to have the arrangement and risk Soviet displeasure than not to have it at all. The Fukuda government may have had its domestic calculations as well, presenting the treaty as a triumph to the electorate. However, the broad external factors clearly weighed in favour of signing; the Japanese media claim to concessions made by the Chinese, but these at the moment are obscure. Possibly, Peking will not be quick to violate Japan's waters again, and China will not make demands on Japan to wage an ideological or propaganda war on the Soviet Union. With the pact, there is bound to be vast development in Sino-Japanese economic and trade links, to mutual benefit. This aspect cannot be forgotten, but diplomatically the most important result could be the abrogation of the Sino-Soviet treaty, which contains an anti-Japanese clause. This document is all but dead, but now Peking will be in a position to formally bury it.

W. European, U.S. Reaction

OW152106Y Peking NCNA in English 1956 GMT 15 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking 15 Aug (HSINHUA)--The Soviet Union's opposition to the "anti-hegemony" clause contained in the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty precisely shows that it harbours "hegemonist designs." This was pointed out by West European and U.S. political figures and newspapers in commentaries welcoming the treaty.

Alois Mertes, foreign policy expert of the parliamentary group of West German Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union, said on August 13 that the signing of the treaty was a positive event of worldwide political significance.

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He said that in the form of a treaty, China and Japan had set an example in refusing to practise hegemony of any kind over other countries. He pointed out that the "detente and peace" preached by the Soviet Union was aimed at consolidating its control over Eastern Europe and central Europe and practising political hegemony over Western Europe and other continents. Only with this understanding could one make out why Moscow had so energetically opposed this peace treaty concerning east Asia, he said.

State Secretary of the West German Foreign Ministry Peter Hermes said in a statement today that his government was very pleased because the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty had laid the foundations for lasting and peaceful relations between the two countries.

The Finnish paper AAMULEHTI said editorially yesterday that the Soviet Union had tried hard to oppose the treaty because in its view the "anti-hegemony" clause is directed against itself. By doing so the Soviet Union has indirectly admitted that it harbours hegemonist designs, the paper said.

The Italian paper LA REPUBBLICA wrote on August 13 that the excellent atmosphere during the signing of the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty reflected the historical and political significance of the treaty. LA STAMPA said that the Sino-Japanese treaty has opened a new chapter in the history of the relationship between the two countries. The paper said that the anti-hegemony clause is the core of the treaty.

The Spanish paper EL DIARIO YA pointed out in a signed article that disregarding obstruction by the Soviet Union, Japan and the People's Republic of China have signed the peace and friendship treaty so as to make contributions to stability and peace in Asia and the world.

A State Department spokesman said on August 12 that the United States welcomed the conclusion of the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty because it thought that the treaty would promote peace and stability in Asia. The spokesman added that the United States welcomed the anti-hegemony clause in the treaty. "We, of course, have a similar provision in the Shanghai Communiqué of 1972," he noted.

PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentary

OW160350Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 14 Aug 78 OW

[Report on PEOPLE'S DAILY reporter's commentary: "The Sad Drone of an Autumn Insect--Refuting the TASS Attack on the Signing of the Sino-Japanese Peace and Friendship Treaty"]

[Text] The commentary says: The day the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty was signed, TASS hurriedly published a commentary alleging that the Japanese Government had capitulated to so-called "pressure" and by signing this treaty had taken part in China's "hegemonist policy." It also denounced the treaty as "a danger to the stability of Asia" and so on and so forth. This clamor by the Soviet propaganda organ is nothing but the sad drone of an autumn insect. This shows the bankruptcy of the blackmail policy the Soviet Union has pursued against Japan for years.

The commentary says: It is precisely the Soviet Union that has in the past 4 years seized every opportunity and used every means to bring political, military and economic pressure to bear on Japan in order to sabotage the negotiations for the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty. In so doing, the Soviet Union has attempted to make Japan submit to its despotic power.

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Now the Japanese Government has signed the peace and friendship treaty with China. This shows that the Japanese Government, instead of submitting to the Soviet Union's high pressure, has exercised its independent sovereignty in accordance with its national interests and the demands of its people.

The commentary says: TASS is so ridiculous to have slandered Japan as "taking part in China's hegemonist policy." China and Japan signed the treaty for the purpose of developing peaceful and friendly relations between the two countries. Just like Ah Q, a character in a novel of Lu Hsun's, who hates daylight, so the Soviet Union flies into a rage at hearing about opposition to hegemony, because its position is that opposition to hegemony means opposition to the Soviet Union. In the past few years, the Soviet Union has attacked and sabotaged the negotiations for the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty precisely because the treaty includes a most important clause, the antihegemony clause. However, TASS has now confounded right and wrong by describing this antihegemony treaty as a hegemony-seeking treaty. Doesn't TASS make a great laughingstock of itself?

The PEOPLE'S DAILY reporter's commentary points out: Facts are very clear. Opposing and sabotaging the signing of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty is a link in the Soviet Union's efforts to contend for world hegemony and to pursue an expansionist strategy in Asia. This is the real reason why TASS has come forward to rant and rave after the Soviet scheme to sabotage the signing of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty failed.

JAPANESE HOLD RALLIES ON RETURN OF NORTHERN TERRITORIES

OW152133Y Peking NCNA in English 1629 GMT 15 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 Aug (HSINHUA)--People in Sunagawa, Naganuma, Kitami, Asahikawa, of Hokkaido, held rallies recently, denouncing Soviet hegemonic acts and demanding the return of Japan's northern territories, according to a TOHO report.

Speaking at the rally held in Kitami on August 12, Kyosuke Matsuzaki, executive director of the Japanese League for the Return of the Northern Territories, said: "Japan-Soviet friendship sought by Japan and 'friendship' advocated by the Soviet Union are of quite different nature. He said: "In opposing the Japan-China peace and amity treaty the Soviet Union has interfered in the internal affairs of Japan. Soviet Ambassador Polyanskiy asserted that the treaty is a Japan-China military alliance. His remark shows that the conclusion of the treaty is not to the liking of the Soviet Union which is seeking world hegemony." He added: "The treaty of good-neighbourliness and cooperation proposed by the Soviet Union is very dangerous stuff, as it is aimed at shelving the problem of northern territories, and more important still, it is aimed at setting up an Asian collective security system."

Addressing the rally held in Naganuma on August 10, Tadashi Saito, secretary general of the Japanese League for the Return of the Northern Territories, said: "We should know that it would take a long time to settle the territorial problem. We can not compromise on principles and, if necessary, our younger generation may have to continue the movement to regain the northern territories."

DEFENSE MINISTER MEETS VISITING DPRK ARMY DELEGATION

OW141232Y Peking NCNA in English 1232 GMT 14 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 Aug (HSINHUA)--Hsu Hsiang-chien, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of national defence, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Lt. General O Kuk-yol and Major General Kim Ung-to, leader and deputy leader of the visiting Korean People's Army friendship delegation, in hospital here at noon today.

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Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Senior Col. Kim Po-yun, military attache of the Korean Embassy here, attended the meeting.

Also present were Yang Yung and Ho Cheng-wen, deputy chiefs of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Chai Cheng-wen, director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defence.

Delegation's Departure

OW151045Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0752 GMT 15 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 Aug--The Korean People's Army friendship delegation, with Lietuenant General O Kuk-yol as its leader and major general Kim Ung-to as its deputy leader, concluded its friendly visit to our country and left Peking by air for home this morning.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Yang Yung and Ho Cheng-wen, deputy chiefs of the General Staff of the Chinese PLA; Yen Chin-sheng, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department; and Wang Ping, political commissar of the PLA General Logistics Department. Also present at the airport were DPRK Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su and military attached of the Korean Embassy Colonel Kim Po-yun.

While in Peking, the Korean comrades-in-arms visited PLA units and military academies. They were warmly welcomed and cordially received by commanders and fighters.

OFFICIALS ATTEND DPRK SYMPHONY PREMIERE IN SHANGHAI

OW152112Y Peking NCNA in English 1947 GMT 15 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 15 Aug (HSINHUA)--The National Symphony Orchestra of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was warmly applauded by more than 1,800 music-lovers at its first performance here this evening.

Attending the performance were Peng Chung, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, third secretary of the CCP Shanghai Municipal Committee and second vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Yen Yu-min, Wang I-ping and Han Che-i, secretaries of the CCP Municipal Committee and vice-chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee; and local artists.

Chang Chol, vice-minister of culture and art and leader of the visiting orchestra; and Kim Won-kyun, first deputy leader, and Chong Chun-hwan and Yi Tich-khue, [as received], deputy leaders, of the orchestra, were present. Also present was Ho Ching-chih, vice-minister of culture, who accompanied the orchestra here.

During the interval, Comrade Peng Chung and others met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with leaders and principal artists of the orchestra.

At the end of the performance, Peng Chung and other comrades went up the stage and cordially shook hands with the artists, congratulating them on their success, and had photographs taken with them. The Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee presented the Korean artists with a basket of flowers.

The Korean artists arrived in Shanghai from Hangchow yesterday and was entertained at a banquet given by the municipal revolutionary committee in the evening.

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NODONG SINMUN HITS U.S. ROLE IN SOUTH KOREA

OW102223Y Peking NCNA in English 1930 GMT 10 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Aug (HSINHUA)--"The U.S. imperialists must stop at once their conspiratorial activities designed to reinforce their military strength and prepare for war in South Korea, and vacate all the U.S. troops along with all lethal weapons," said the Korean paper NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today.

The commentary said that according to a report released recently by the Appropriations Committee of the U.S. Senate, the equipment to be transferred by the U.S. imperialists to the South Korean puppet clique includes 200 new-type tanks and about 100 helicopters of various types. It added, "The plenary session of the U.S. House of Representatives held a few days ago adopted a bill under which the U.S. will in the next fiscal year transfer to the South Korean puppet clique 800 million U.S. dollars' worth of military equipment and grant it a loan of 275 million U.S. dollars in the form of arms sale.

The commentary pointed out that the U.S. imperialists' supply of the South Korean puppets with a great number of mobile weapons including tanks and helicopters is aimed to realize their "blitz tactics" against the northern part of Korea and make the South Korean puppets charge to the fore.

The commentary added: "The U.S. imperialists' war preparations against Korea have increased the threat of northward aggression. This has become the root cause of the obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of our fatherland."

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

NCNA COMMENTARY ON SINO-VIETNAMESE TALKS

OW152024Y Peking NCNA in English 2005 GMT 15 Aug 78 OW

[NCNA correspondent's commentary: "What Hanoi Does After Sino-Vietnamese Negotiations Begin"]

[Text] Peking 15 Aug (HSINHUA)--The Vietnamese authorities have made a series of provocations around the time of the Sino-Vietnamese vice-foreign ministers' negotiations for a settlement of the question of the Chinese residents in Vietnam.

On August 1, a week before the negotiations began, the Vietnamese side devised a grave incident in which it goaded some 2,000 victimized Chinese into crashing the Chinese pass at Yuyi Kuan from the Vietnamese side of the border by firing shots into the air. Immediately afterwards, the Hanoi authorities slung a counter-charge on to China by asserting that China had "sent hooligans to cross the borders for provocation" and "to create difficulties for the negotiations."

On August 8, the very day the talks began, another serious incident occurred on the Peilun Bridge at the Sino-Vietnamese border when 14 Chinese nationals were stabbed or struck with rocks and over 700 others were driven across to the Chinese side of the border by Vietnamese security personnel. As seamen always lodge complaints first, the Hanoi authorities lodged "vehement protest" with the Chinese side. They slandered that China had "created confusion" and "made still more complex the settlement of the question of the Hoa people."

On August 10, the Vietnamese authorities dispatched their armed security men to invade the Chinese border areas in Yunnan Province, sabotaging the security of our border areas and interfering with the normal production of the Chinese inhabitants there. Having conducted these acts, the Vietnamese side hurriedly lodged "strong protests" against China.

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From the night of August 11 to the next morning, the Vietnamese authorities again committed acts of violence, this time in the capital of Hanoi, the venue of the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations, in which armed Vietnamese security personnel used tear gas and water hoses in a surprise raid on Chinese residents who came from Ho Chi Minh City and other places and abducted more than 100 of them to some unknown place.

After the incidents at the passes of Yuyi Kuan and Peilun Bridge, Vietnamese violence against Chinese nationals escalated in the Hanoi incident. The Vietnamese authorities have repeatedly claimed that they cherish Sino-Vietnamese friendship. Is all this violence meant to be their "friendship" towards the Chinese people?

The above-mentioned incidents, coming in succession in a few days before and after the start of the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations, are by no means accidental. They are pre-meditated and timed to poison the atmosphere in the negotiations and disrupt their progress.

Together with these anti-Chinese and anti-China incidents, the propaganda machine of Vietnam also made an escalation in its anti-China campaign in the past week. Within two days after the talks began the paper NHAN DAN alone carried as many as 13 articles and reports attacking China. All the newspapers, the news agency, radio and television in Vietnam carried a series of stories, commentaries and articles, distorting the truth of the incidents and attacking and slandering China's domestic and foreign policies.

The frequent recurrence of incidents created by the Vietnamese authorities and their anti-China propaganda have naturally caused anxiety among the world people who are concerned about the current Sino-Vietnamese negotiations. They have every reason to suspect Vietnam's sincerity when it declared at the negotiation table that it "will spare no effort to make the negotiations fruitful."

AFP INTERVIEWS NCNA CORRESPONDENTS ON SRV 'ACCUSATIONS'

OW151839Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1438 GMT 15 Aug 78 OW

[By Jean-Pierre Gallois]

[Text] Hanoi, 15 Aug (AFP)--The Hanoi correspondents of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA) today described as "perverse and regrettable" accusations made against them this morning by the Vietnamese party newspaper NHAN DAN. They also complained in a talk with AFP that they were questioned for two hours last night in the Hanoi police headquarters.

NHAN DAN harshly rebuked NCNA for having put out "slandorous" stories on Saturday's incident at Hanoi Central Railway Station. NEW CHINA had reported that Vietnamese public security forces had used tear gas bombs and water hoses to dislodge about 100 ethnic Chinese from the station hotel.

"We stick to our version of the events," said NCNA correspondents Sun Shih-tsung and Li Yung-ming. "We did not see the incident ourselves but we have full confidence in our sources."

On the other hand, Mr Sun and Mr Li said NHAN DAN had "distorted the facts" in its account of the incident. They recalled that their agency had been the first to set up a Hanoi bureau, in 1953, and that Chinese correspondents had "done a lot for the Vietnamese cause" during the war against the United States. "Under such conditions we can only deplore this attack and the attempts to hinder our freedom to give the news," the correspondents said.

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PRC AMBASSADOR CALLS ON THAI PRIME MINISTER

OW152057Y Peking NCNA in English 2020 GMT 15 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Bangkok, 15 Aug (HSINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador to Thailand Chang Wei-lieh called on Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan at the prime minister's office this morning. The prime minister had a cordial and friendly talk with the ambassador on the promotion of Thai-Chinese friendly relations and expressed his welcome to the signing of the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty. Present on the occasion were Thai Secretary General of the Prime Minister's Office Porn Dhanabhum and Deputy Director General of Protocol Department of the Thai Foreign Ministry Suvat Senivongse.

SOUTH ASIA

HUA SENDS GREETINGS TO LEADERS EN ROUTE TO ROMANIA

Pakistan's Ziaul Haq

OW160738Y Peking NCNA in English 0730 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Aug (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, sent a message of greetings to General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, chief martial law administrator of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, while flying over Pakistan on his way to Romania today.

The message reads:

I wish to extend cordial greetings to Your Excellency on overflying your country in my trip abroad. May the Islamic Republic of Pakistan enjoy prosperity and her people well-being! May the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Pakistan peoples grow daily.

Afgan Prime Minister

OW160743Y Peking NCNA in English 0731 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Aug (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, sent a message of greetings to Nur Mohammad Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, while flying over Afghanistan on his way to Romania.

The message reads:

On overflying your country in my trip abroad, I wish to extend cordial greetings to you and, through you, to the people of Afghanistan. May the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan enjoy prosperity and her people well-being.

PRC, NEPAL TO SIGN TRANS-HIMALAYAN AIR ACCORD

OW132207Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1801 GMT 13 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Katmandu, 13 Aug (AFP)--Nepal and China will sign an agreement for trans-Himalayan air service between Katmandu and Peking in the next two weeks, an official source said here today. A high official delegation comprising Public Works and Transport Secretary N.P. Aryal, other senior officials of Civil Aviation Department, law and justice and finance ministries and the general manager of the Royal Nepalese Airlines Corporation [RNAC] will fly to Peking by the end of this month. The Nepalese delegation will be led by Royal Nepalese Ambassador to Peking Yadunath Khanal, the Transport Ministry source added.

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After the signing of the air agreement, the Nepalese national flag carrier would be allowed to operate a flight to Tokyo via Peking or Shanghai. The agreement might also include a provision allowing RNAC to operate external flights to Western countries via Chinese airspace. The direct flight to Tokyo via Peking or Shanghai is expected to cut short the flight time by at least six hours compared to the flight to Tokyo via Bangkok, Vietnam or Hong Kong.

INDIAN ECONOMIC GROUP TO TOUR SOUTHERN CHINA

OW121356Y Peking NCNA in English 1020 GMT 12 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Aug (HSINHUA)--The delegation of the Federation of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India led by P.V. Gandhi, chairman of the federation, left here by air today for a visit to Shanghai, Hangchow and Canton in southern China. It was seen off at the airport by Wang Yao-ting and Li Chuan, chairman and vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and Yeh Ching-hao, deputy department director of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

While in Peking, the delegation had a meeting with Li Chiang, minister of foreign trade. Present on the occasion was Indian Ambassador to China K.R. Narayanan. Wang Yao-ting gave a banquet for the Indian guests. The visitors also had business talks with Chinese import and export corporations.

LONDON PAPER SAYS PRC OFFERS NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY TO PAKISTAN

OW160905Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0845 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Aug (AFP)--Confirmation of reports that China had offered to supply Pakistan with nuclear waste processing technology has been unobtainable here today. "We don't know anything about this," a Pakistan Embassy official said [words indistinct] to comment on the reports from London.

The London FINANCIAL TIMES report said that Chinese Vice-Premier Keng Piao had made the offer in June during an official visit to Pakistan, a country with which Peking has close economic and technological ties. There has so far been no Chinese reaction to the reports.

China has never previously exported nuclear technology which is still at the beginning of its development.

EUROPE

CHAIRMAN HUA KUO-FENG DEPARTS FOR ROMANIAN VISIT

OW160412Y Peking NCNA in English 0400 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Urumchi, 16 Aug (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, left here by special plane this morning for an official and friendly visit to Romania at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Communist Party of Romania and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Chairman Hua was given a warm send-off at the airport by Wang Feng, first secretary of the CCP Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Regional Committee, chairman of the regional revolutionary committee and first political commissar of the Sinkiang units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Liu Chen, second secretary of the CCP Regional Committee and commander of the PLA Sinkiang units; Kuo Lin-hsiang, member of the Standing Committee of the CCP Regional Committee and political commissar of the PLA Sinkiang units; Chou Jen-shan, secretary of the CCP Regional Committee; Ismayil Aymat and Sung Chih-ho, secretaries of the CCP Regional Committee and vice-chairmen of the regional revolutionary committee; Chang Shih-kung, secretary of the CCP Regional Committee; and Temur Dawamad, secretary of the CCP Regional Committee and vice-chairman of the regional revolutionary committee.

Members of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's party Chi Teng-kuei, Chao Tzu-yang, Huang Hua, Chang Yao-tzu, Chiao Shih. Yu Chan and Chen Chieh left Urumchi for Romania on board the same plane. Sun Yu-yu, a member of his party, is already in Romania. Also present at the airport were other leading comrades of the CCP Regional Committee, the regional revolutionary committee, the PLA Sinkiang units and Urumchi City.

Before boarding the plane, Chairman Hua shook hands beamingly with the people present, who wished him complete success in his visit. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and his party arrived here from Peking by special plane at noon on August 14.

Hua's Arrival

OW160848Y Peking NCNA in English 0837 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Aug (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, received a rousing welcome from the leaders and people of Romania when he flew in here this morning. This is the Chinese chairman's first visit to a European country.

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, met Chairman Hua by the side of his special plane. The two leaders warmly shook hands and hugged each other. They had met three months ago when President N. Ceausescu paid a visit to China.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng said: "I am very glad to meet Comrade Ceausescu." President Ceausescu replied: "Welcome to you."

Huge portraits of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President N. Ceausescu and the national flags of China and Romania hung side by side on the terminal building.

Chairman Hua was given a 21-gun salute at the airport. The band played the national anthems of China and Romania. The Chinese chairman reviewed a guard of honour in the company of President N. Ceausescu. Then they walked round the apron to meet a welcoming crowd of 10,000 people.

The welcomers cheered: "Hurrah! Hurrah! Ceausescu--Hua Kuo-feng! Ceausescu--Hua Kuo-feng!" The Chinese chairman clapped his hands and waved to them.

Chairman Hua and President Ceausescu drove in an open car leading the motorcade to the city proper. The road was lined on either side by cheering villagers from the neighboring Otopeni township. The two leaders waved to the well-wishers time and again.

The motorcade pulled up at the "Scinteia" Square which was crowded with rejoicing people. Two hundred dancers in costumes trimmed with gold and silver laces presented national dances. Five hundred girls wearing red gauze scarves and yellow dresses performed calisthenics. Athletes built themselves into a pyramid in the middle of the square. At the pinnacle of the pyramid balanced two girls, one in Chinese dress, the other in Romanian one.

Ion Dinca, mayor of Bucharest, greeted Chairman Hua in the square and presented him with the gold key to the city. This is a symbol of having great faith in the honoured guest.

Mayor Ion Dinca said: "On behalf of the citizens of the capital of the Socialist Republic of Romania, I present to you the key to the gate of Bucharest as a token of friendship and solidarity between our two parties, two countries, and two peoples."

Thanking the mayor, Chairman Hua said: "I am conveying to you the warm greetings and best wishes of the Chinese people and the citizens of Peking to the fraternal Romanian people and the citizens of Bucharest."

Then the motorcade drove down an avenue through crowds of workers, students, artists, army men and children waving miniature national flags of China and Romania. All factories, universities and colleges and government organs in Bucharest sent their representatives to welcome the Chinese chairman. Around 200,000 people in the capital turned out in the main streets.

Two girls in police uniform directed the motorcade to stop at the Victory Square. A Young Pioneer tied a red scarf around Chairman Hua's neck and another tied one around President Ceausescu's. The two leaders walked round the square, past children who performed the riders' dance, Young Pioneers who blew bugles and beat drums, girls who danced with colourful silk scarves, athletes who did calisthenics, singers who sang patriotic songs, army men who struck up military marches.

A group of artistes in national costumes were dancing round and round in a big circle. They invited the Chinese guests to join them. The two leaders went among them, and all danced hand in hand the "Hora" dance signifying unity.

The motorcade drove on through crowds shouting "Ceausescu--Hua Kuo-feng!" At last, the motorcade pulled up at the guest-house, at the end of a 20-kilometre route.

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Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's party includes Chi Teng-kuei, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, vice-premier of the State Council; Chao Tzu-yang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CCP, first secretary of the Szechwan Provincial Committee of the CCP, chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Szechwan Province; Huang Hua, member of the Central Committee of the CCP, minister of foreign affairs; Chang Yao-tzu, alternate member of the Central Committee of the CCP, deputy director of the General Office of the Central Committee of the CCP; Chiao Shih, deputy head of International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Yu Chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chen Chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; Sun Yu-yu, vice-minister of the First Ministry of Machine-Building Industry and Li Ting-chuan, ambassador to Romania.

Present at the airport were members of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of RCP Manea Manescu, Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Cornel Burtica, Virgil Cazacu, Gheorghe Cicara, Constantin Dascalescu, Ion Dinca, Janos Fazekas, Paul Niculescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Dumitru Popescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Leonte Rautu, Virgil Trofin, Iosif Uglar, Ilie Verdet and Stefan Voitec;

Alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of RCP Stefan Andrei, Ion Coman, Teodor Coman, Mihai Dalea, Miu Dobrescu, Nocolae Giosan, Ioan Ursu, secretaries of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the RCP Vasile Musat and Marin Vasile, the chiefs of the departments of the Central Committee of the RCP, and other high-ranking officials and officers.

Editorial on Visit

OW160323Y Peking NCNA in English 0255 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Aug (HSINHUA)--The Romanian news agency AGERPRES today issued an editorial entitled: "Welcome Comrade Hua Kuo-feng to the land of Romania."

The editorial says: "The working people and the entire nation of Romania welcome this visit most warmly and with utmost satisfaction. This visit gives vivid expression to the steadily growing close relations of friendship, many-sided cooperation and militant solidarity that exist between the communist parties of Romania and China and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China. The Romanian people are fully convinced that this visit will mark a new moment of historical significance in the continuous development of the fraternal relations between the two countries and the two peoples. The ideal which our two countries and two peoples share in common is to build a socialist society and a better world of justice on our planet."

The editorial points out: "Today, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the communists and the entire working people of China are striving in close unity for the realization of the resolution of the 11th national congress of the party on the modernization of industry, agriculture, national defence and science and technology and building China into an advanced, powerful and modern socialist country by the end of this century."

The editorial says: "On the international arena, the People's Republic of China is playing an important and positive role in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and all forms of domination and oppression, and for the freedom and independence of the peoples as well as peace and progress throughout the world. The Romanian people are watching with great satisfaction and elation the magnificent achievements of the Chinese people which they consider as an important contribution to enhancing the strength and prestige of socialism in the world and reinforcing the global anti-imperialist, progressive and democratic forces."

The editorial notes: "The prolonged traditions of solidarity forged in the course of struggle against foreign oppression and domination, for national and social emancipation and for a revolutionary transformation of the society have linked the peoples of Romania and China together. Since the two peoples emerged victorious in revolution, the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two countries have gained new contents of a higher quality."

It says: "The principles such as equal right, national independence and state sovereignty, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, respect to each other and mutual benefit, international solidarity and mutual assistance on a comrade-like footing constitute the basis of these relations."

It states: "The official friendly visit of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and his wife Comrade Elena Ceausescu to the People's Republic of China in May, 1978 was a particularly important event in the continuously developing relations between the two countries. The high-level Romanian-Chinese dialogue conducted during the visit stressed the good relations between our two parties, two countries and two peoples. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to the People's Republic of China in 1971 and the understanding he reached with Chairman Mao Tsetung and Premier Chou En-lai during the visit gave a great impetus to these relations. The talks held with Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and other Chinese party and state leaders greatly promoted the expansion and deepening of the friendship and cooperation between our two parties and the universal cause of socialism and peace of the world."

The two parties decided to strengthen the cooperation between the Communist Party of Romania and the Communist Party of China, the cooperation between the state organs, mass organizations and social institutions, the coordination in economy as well as science and technology, and the exchange of experience in all spheres of socialist construction.

Both parties agreed through consultation that to attain the ideals of freedom and independence cherished by the people of various countries and achieve the independent development of all national along the road of progress and prosperity, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China will cooperate more closely on the international arena."

The editorial says that during his visit to China this year, Comrade Ceausescu pointed out: "We believe that our visit and the understanding reached will mark a new and important moment in the annals of Romania-China friendship and will be a new and powerful impetus to cooperation between our two parties and countries in the interest of our two peoples and our cause of socialism, as well as a contribution to the struggle of the progressive forces in the world today for progress, cooperation and peace."

It continued: "On the same occasion, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng stated: 'This visit has further strengthened the revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the Chinese and Romanian parties, and between our two countries and peoples. It will undoubtedly have a far-reaching impact on the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries, on the common struggle of our two peoples and on the development of the international situation.'"

The editorial says: "In welcoming with feelings of profound friendship Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, the Romanian people are deeply convinced that the new summit dialogue between the Communist Party of Romania and the Communist Party of China and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China will enrich the content of their mutual relationship and promote the expansion of their mutual cooperation and coordination as well as international cooperation in the interests of the two countries and peoples and of peace and socialism."

In conclusion the editorial says: "Today, the Romanian people welcome their distinguished guests and friends with great pleasure and respect, and extend to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng their traditional wish: 'Welcome to the land of Socialist Romania!'"

UK SECRETARY OF STATE FOR TRADE CONCLUDES VISIT

OW131220Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 13 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Canton, 13 Aug (HSINHUA)--Edmund Dell, British secretary of state for trade, and his party, wound up their friendly visit to China and left here by train this morning for home via Shumchun. They were seen off at the railway station by Huang Ching-po, vice-chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

Secretary of State Edmund Dell and his party arrived in Canton from Sian by plane yesterday. They were guests at a banquet hosted by Vice-Chairman Huang Ching-po last evening.

Press Conference

OW132213Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1518 GMT 13 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, 13 Aug (AFP)--British Secretary of Trade Edmund Dell has suggested to the Chinese authorities that it would be possible to increase Sino-British trade over the next two to three years by 300 to 400 percent. This was revealed by an optimistic Mr Dell at an airport press conference after he and his 13-member trade mission returned from a week-long China visit today.

Mr Dell said the mission intended to impress on China that the UK can be a major supplier of technology, goods and services to help their development programs. From the reactions by the Chinese authorities ranging from their ready considerations of our proposals to the follow-up meetings they offered members of my party, I am persuaded to think that there is a major opportunity for expansion of trade between Britain and China. He added: That will now depend on the follow up activities by British businessmen in the light of the doors which have been opened by this visit.

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During their stay in Peking Mr. Dell's mission held talks with Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang and many other top Chinese officials in charge of state economic planning and industries. It was reported that China is interested in British technological assistance in helping develop two coal mines at Tatung in the northeastern part of the country with British design and equipment. China is also reportedly interested in British aerospace technology including aircraft and aircraft engines and an agreement with the UK on aviation.

Mr Dell and his party left for London soon after the airport press conference this evening.

PRC CHEMICAL PLANT ORDER GOES TO UK FIRM

LD141309Y London THE FINANCIAL TIMES in English 12 Aug 78 p 24 LD

[Kevin Done report: "China Awards 36M-Pound Chemicals Plant Order to Davy Powergas"]

[Text] Davy Powergas, the process plant contractor, has won the UK's first substantial chemical plant order from China. The contract to build two petrochemicals intermediate plants is worth about 36 million pounds.

Davy is bidding for further work in China, mainly in competition with West German engineering companies. Its successful bid is for building two 60,000-tonnes-a-year oxo-alcohols plants. Final details of the contract have yet to be settled, but much of the plant equipment is likely to be ordered in the UK.

The plants convert basic petro-chemicals, for instance ethylene and propylene, into the intermediate chemicals for use in products such as solvents and plasticisers. One unit will be build at Taching, where China is assembling a large petrochemicals complex. The location of the second has yet to be disclosed.

News of the Davy order closely follows the visit to Peking by a UK trade delegation headed by Mr. Edmund Dell, the trade secretary. Negotiations have been in progress for about 12 months.

As trade links grow between China and the UK, the National Coal Board has been asked to design, construct and equip two large coal mines at Tatung, and Davy and the British Steel Corporation are understood to have hopes of winning a 1 billion pounds contract to build one of China's 10 chief integrated steel plants.

Davy is also bidding to build a 100,000-tonnes-a-year methanol plant in China. The main competition for this contract is from Lurgi of West Germany. Another West German company, BASF, was the chief losing rival for the oxo-alcohols plants. But West German companies have won several other contracts in the present round of plant ordering as the Chinese seek a rapid build-up of their chemicals industry.

The Davy plans will use a process developed jointly by Davy Powergas, Union Carbide and Johnson Matthey. Davy is bidding to build similar oxo-alcohols plants in Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia and Korea. Meanwhile, after Chinese inquiries, Humphreys and Glasgow of the UK has submitted plans to Peking for a fertiliser plant.

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ULANFU RECEIVES VISITING UK PARLIAMENTARIAN

OW161148Y Peking NCNA in English 1038 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Aug (HSINHUA)--Ulanfu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this morning with Norman St. John-Stevas, British conservative member of Parliament. They had a friendly conversation. Among those present on the occasion were Ko Po-nien, vice-president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and Tsui Ming-tang, deputy director of the West European Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry.

PEOPLE'S DAILY ARTICLE ON JOURNALISTS' VISIT TO SWEDEN

OW101351Y Peking NCNA in English 1217 GMT 10 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking 10 Aug (HSINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY has carried an article entitled "Don't Neglect Security When at Peace," contributed by a group of Chinese journalists who recently visited Sweden and several other West European countries. Excerpts from their impressions of Sweden follow:

We arrived in Sweden, a land of beautiful mountains, swift flowing rivers and charming waterfalls, after leaving Finland, "the country of a thousand lakes."

Less than a hundred years ago, Sweden was regarded as one of the poorest and most backward agricultural countries in Europe. Today she is recognized throughout the world as a country with a modern national economy, and one which has made outstanding progress in the last fifty years.

We visitors were much impressed by the advanced level of its industrial and agricultural technique. It was with some trepidation that we accepted an invitation from AB Volvo to try out one of its latest designed cross-country cars. The test consisted of a climb up a long steep slope, and over a boulder strewn, bush covered hill. We were rocked backwards and forwards, bounced up and down, seemed to be on the verge of being uptilted by rough road, but the car forged safely ahead without mishap. It was an exhilarating experience which heightened our already great interest in Sweden's modern industrial system of which its car industry is a significant part.

We proceeded to the area AB Enterprises where we saw workers assembling electric generators, the largest one having a capacity of 400 thousand kw. We also visited an electric engine workshop which has an output of 90 engines a year. The process is highly automatized and 25 people can manage all the work without undue stress.

At the Gotaverken Shipyard we were told that in addition to producing a 450 thousand-ton oil tanker and 40 thousand horse power motors for ships, this shipyard is also building a floating ammonia plant at the off-shore oil-field with an annual capacity output of 360 thousand tons from natural gas. The plant is run on a minimum of human labour, only 85 workers and staff members being necessary.

The modernization and automatization of industry in Sweden has promoted agricultural production. We found ample evidence of this when visiting a farm, 20 kilometres north of Stockholm. It has 330 hectares of land on which it maintains 250 head of cattle including 120 dairy cows. All the work on this mechanized farm is carried out by ten workers.

The mechanization of Sweden's agriculture has pushed up output by 20 percent over the last twenty years, despite the fact that the agricultural population of the country has fallen from 20 percent of the total labour force to 5 percent, and the acreage of land under cultivation has decreased more than 15 percent.

The achievements have been gained as a result of long years of hard work by the Swedish people. The peaceful situation which has prevailed in Sweden since 1814 has been an important contributory factor to this advancement.

Our visit to a civil defence training center in Rosersberg convinced us that the Swedish people have no illusions about peace. We saw that in peace they were fully alerted to the need to maintain security, we watched members of a civil defence team giving first-aid following a surprise attack. It was merely training practice but their serious attitude made it convincingly like actual war. In the past, the emphasis in training was on giving first-aid during a nuclear war. Now the emphasis has been shifted to first-aid in a conventional war situation. This reflects the view of the Swedish Government towards possible future wars.

We later visited a big underground air raid shelter in the heart of Stockholm City. At the entrance of the shelter, there were four half-metre thick steel doors capable of preventing waves of blast from entering the spacious under-ground hall below. The middle and lower chambers of the shelter are well below ground, the lower one being 35 metres below street level. The shelter is equipped with 4,000 beds and can accommodate 15,000 people. Our Swedish friends told us that there are four similar shelters in the city, and that air raid shelters have been constructed throughout the country to accommodate five million people, that is, more than half of the population. The government has called on the people to build small shelters especially in all the newly built areas.

The civil defence structures we visited are all part of the country's national defence programme, which has been in progress for years. When the Chinese delegation met Foreign Minister Karin Soeder, she assured us that it is imperative that the country maintain a strong national defence and modernize its armaments as much as possible.

Sweden has a comparatively comprehensive armaments industry producing aircraft, tanks, missiles, warships and other modern equipment. Much of the land is of rock formation and this factor is of invaluable importance in defence should war break out. In such an event all Swedish aircraft will take shelter in underground hangars, with underground runways for fighters to take off and land. The Swedish Navy is also prepared with repair workshops under cliffs and the army is likewise prepared with underground depots. There are also underground factories for the making of missiles and electronic equipment.

The basic line of the foreign policy of the Swedish Government was formerly "non-alignment in the time of peace aiming at neutrality in the event of war." However, the great change in the international situation made some re-thinking necessary. The two super-powers increasingly intensify their rivalry and their arms race intensifies. In Europe, behind the screen of "detente" much sabre-rattling is heard. Over the Baltic Sea, once known as the "sea of peace," storm clouds gather. In the face of stark reality, Sweden has reached the conclusion that its neutral policy must be backed up by a powerful national defence. It therefore declares that its policy of neutrality is one of "armed neutrality."

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A Swedish colleague assured us that "Sweden is a small country. But if a superpower dares to invade us, we will certainly resist it to the end." His words reflect the Swedish people's determination to repulse any invasion.

BRITAIN'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS SHOWS DEFICIT

OW151344V Peking NCNA in English 1242 GMT 15 Aug 78 OW

[Text] London, 14 Aug (HSINHUA)--Britain moved back in the red in its current account for July with a deficit of 30 million pounds, following a surplus of 12 million pounds in the previous month, says an announcement by the Department of Trade here today. The announcement says that there was a trade deficit of 150 million pounds last month, as against the deficit of 108 million pounds in June. Exports were valued at 3,045 million pounds and imports at 3,195 million pounds. The balance on invisibles is projected to have been running at a monthly surplus of about 120 million pounds.

This adverse change in Britain's balance of payments is accounted for by a sharp rise in the import of oil coupled with a sluggish world trade growth. The forecast in April of a 750 million pounds current account surplus for 1978 now looks out of reach, notes a newspaper commentary on the country's economy.

PRC ACROBATIC TROUPE ENDS VISIT TO GREECE

OW152121Y Peking NCNA in English 1505 GMT 15 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpts] Athens, 15 Aug (HSINHUA)--The Chinese acrobatic troupe from Liaoning Province with Hao Ju-hui as leader and Tang Yun-wu as deputy leader left here by bus this morning for Yugoslavia after a 36-day visit to Greece. It gave 23 performances in Piraeus, a port city adjoining Athens, to the warm welcome of some 36,000 spectators. The troupe also gave five performances in Patras, Ioannina and Nafaktos to a total of 12,000 spectators.

The troupe is the first of its kind from China to visit Greece. Many spectators said that the visit not only gave them the chance to enjoy the excellent Chinese acrobatics, but also brought the Chinese people's friendship to the Greek people. They expressed the hope that more Chinese artistic troupes would visit Greece in the future to promote mutual understanding and friendship between the two countries.

President Kyprianou of Cyprus, who is now in Greece, watched yesterday evening's performance in Veakion open theatre in the company of Chinese Ambassador to Greece Ho Yang and the leader of the troupe Hao Ju-hui. He also received all members of the troupe during the interval.

Cyprus Tour

OW152122Y Peking NCNA in English 1943 GMT 15 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpt] Nicosia, 15 Aug (HSINHUA)--The Peking acrobatic troupe of China left here for Damascus yesterday afternoon after a ten-day friendly visit to Cyprus. During its stay in Cyprus, the troupe gave seven performances in Nicosia and Limassol to the warm welcome and appreciation of the spectators.

On August 7, acting President of Cyprus Alecos Michaelides watched the troupe's performance here in the company of Chinese Ambassador Tsao Chih and greatly appreciated the skill of Chinese acrobats. At the end of the performance, he mounted the stage, shook hands with all the artists and congratulated them on their success.

BRIEFS

PRG OFFICIAL IN PEKING--Peking, 9 Aug--Hao Te-ching, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, this evening met and feted Hermann Schmitt-Vockenhausen, vice-president of the Bundestag of the Federal Republic of Germany. They had a friendly conversation. Present at the dinner were Wang Chu, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Erwin Wickert, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to China. Vice-President Hermann Schmitt-Vockenhausen arrived in Peking yesterday for a visit to China at the invitation of the host institute. [Peking NCNA in English 2007 GMT 9 Aug 78 OW]

AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION IN FRANCE--Paris, 8 Aug--A delegation of Chinese agricultural scientists led by Ho Kuang-wen, vice-president of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences of China, concluded its visit to France today. Secretary of State for the Ministry of Agriculture Jacques Fouchier received today all members of the delegation and gave a luncheon in their honour. A reception was given this evening by Chinese Ambassador to France Han Ko-hua for the visit of the delegation. While in France, the delegation visited the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, agricultural research center and farms in Paris and Lyons and had an extensive study of agriculture, animal husbandry, farming machinery, animal and plant heredity and the use of atomic energy in agriculture. The delegation also exchanged views with their French colleagues on further contacts and cooperation in agriculture between China and France. The Chinese delegation arrived here on July 5 in accordance with the agreement of sciences and technologies between China and France. [Peking NCNA in English 1628 GMT 8 Aug 78 OW]

DANISH JOURNALISTS DELEGATION--Peking, 7 Aug--The journalists delegation of the Communist Worker's Party of Denmark led by Peter Blschoef, member of the Political Bureau of the party and editor-in-chief of the party organ ARBEJDER AVISEN, wound up their friendly visit to China and left here for home today. While in China, the journalists visited Peking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Canton, Chengtu and Inner Mongolia. Ho Ching-chih, Chinese vice-minister of culture, and Sun Yeh-fang, adviser of the Institute of Economics of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, held discussions with the delegation on separate occasions. [Peking NCNA in English 1515 GMT 7 Aug 78 OW]

GYMNASTICS TEAM TO ICELAND, NETHERLANDS--Peking, 8 Aug--A Chinese gymnastics team led by Yang Kuo-feng left Peking today for a friendly visit to Iceland and the Netherlands. [Peking NCNA in English 1410 GMT 8 Aug 78 OW]

AGRICULTURE DELEGATION TO EUROPE--Peking, 10 Aug--A 23-member Chinese agriculture delegation left here today to visit Romania, the Federal Republic of Germany and France. The delegation's leader is Wang Lei, its advisor Chen Kuo-tung and deputy leader Li Yu-chiu. They were seen off at the airport by Yang Li-kung, minister of agriculture and forestry; Yao I-lin, minister of commerce; Yu Chan, vice-foreign minister; and Chia Ting-san, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee. On hand also were Constantin Pricop, commercial counsellor of the Romanian Embassy in China; Jean-Noel de Bouillane de Lacoste, charge d'affaires ad interim of the French Embassy; and Hans-Bodo Bertram, first secretary of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany. [Peking NCNA in English 1704 GMT 10 Aug 78 OW]

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CHAIRMAN HUA KUO-FENG GREETSH SHAH OF IRAN

OW160746Y Peking NCNA in English 0733 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Aug (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, sent a message of greetings to His Imperial Majesty Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, shahanshah of Iran, while flying over Iran on his way to Romania today.

The message reads:

On overflying your country, I wish to extend sincere greetings to Your Imperial Majesty. I am looking forward to a friendly visit to your country and a cordial meeting with you. May your country enjoy prosperity and her people well-being! May the friendship between the Chinese and Iranian peoples grow steadily!

NORTH YEMEN PRESIDENT RECEIVES PRC AMBASSADOR

OW092025Y Peking NCNA in English 2009 GMT 9 Aug 78 OW

[Text] San'a', 9 Aug (HSINHUA)--Ali Abdullah Saleh, president and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the Yemen Arab Republic, today received Chinese Ambassador to Yemen Chao Chin and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

President Saleh said that the Yemeni people and government have profound sentiments towards and respect for the Chinese people and government. He expressed the belief that the friendship between Yemen and China will further develop and be consolidated. He asked the Chinese ambassador to convey his warm regards and those of the Yemeni people and government to the Chinese people, government and Chairman Hua.

CHEN MU-HUA GIVES FAREWELL BANQUET IN CAMEROON

OW160214Y Peking NCNA in English 0204 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Yaounde, 15 Aug (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua, leader of the Chinese Government delegation, gave a grand farewell banquet at the Chinese Embassy here this evening.

Among the guests were Sadou Daoudou, acting prime minister; Felix Sabal Lecco, president of Economic and Social Council; Theodore Mayi-Matip, first vice-president of the National Assembly; Enoch Kwayeb, minister of state in charge of equipment and housing; Ndam Njoya, acting foreign minister; Youssoufa Daouda, minister of economy and plan, and other high-ranking officials. Cameroonian Ambassador to China Beleoken was also present.

Attending the banquet were deputy leaders of the Chinese Government delegation Pan Chi and Chang Pai-fa; Chinese Ambassador to Cameroon Wei Pao-shan, and other members of the Chinese delegation. The banquet proceeded in a friendly and warm atmosphere. The Chinese vice-premier and the Cameroonian acting prime minister proposed toasts to the steady development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Meeting With President

OW160216Y Peking NCNA in English 0207 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Yaounde, 15 Aug (HSINHUA)--President Ahmadou Ahidjo of Cameroon received Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua, leader of the Chinese Government delegation, at the presidential palace here this afternoon.

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President Ahidjo had a friendly and cordial conversation with Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua. The Chinese vice-premier expressed thanks for the warm and friendly hospitality given to herself and party by the Cameroonian Government and people. She bade farewell to the president on the eve of the delegation's departure on a visit to the northern and coastal provinces of the country.

The president greeted the successful visit of the Chinese Government delegation to Cameroon. He asked Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua to convey his friendly regards to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and other Chinese leaders. Present on the occasion was Chinese Ambassador to Cameroon Wei Pao-shan.

Earlier today, Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua and her party, accompanied by acting-Prime Minister Sadou Daoudou, visited a newly-built sugar refinery at Nkoteng, 120 kilometres north of Yaounde. They were accorded a rousing welcome by the workers there.

PRC GOVERNMENT DELEGATION TOURS ZANZIBAR 12 AUGUST

OW122254Y Peking NCNA in English 2231 GMT 12 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Zanzibar, 12 Aug (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Government delegation led by Li Ko, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, left here for Dar es Salaam this morning by special plane at the close of its tour of Tanzania [and] Zanzibar.

The delegation, accompanied by Venance Ngula, junior minister for finance and planning of Tanzania, arrived here yesterday morning. During its stay here, it visited a sugar refinery, a sugar cane plantation, a cigarette factory and a leather and shoe factory.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

KENG PIAO MEETS JAMAICAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

OW111558Y Peking NCNA in English 1513 GMT 11 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 Aug (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Keng Piao this morning met with a delegation of the Jamaica Association for Friendship With the People's Republic of China led by Byron Gayle, mayor of Morant Bay.

At the meeting, Vice-Premier Keng Piao extended a warm welcome to the Jamaican friends who had come from afar and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

Vice-Premier Keng Piao recalled that he had friendly meetings with Jamaican Government leaders and the Jamaican people and that he had received a warm reception when he visited Jamaica. He said that such mutual contacts were essential. Through these visits, understanding and friendship between the two countries and their peoples would be developed.

Present at the meeting were Chu Tu-nan, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, Lu Tsui, Standing Council member of the association, and Shen Chih-wei, deputy director of the Department of American and Oceanian Affairs of the Foreign Ministry.

The delegation arrived in Peking on August 6 for a friendship visit to China at the invitation of the host association. Vice-President Chu Tu-nan gave a banquet in its honour.

PEOPLE'S DAILY EDITORIAL ON MILITIA WORK

HK160420Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 11 Aug 78 p 2 HK

[PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial: "The Whole Party Should Grasp Military Affairs; It Is Necessary To Vigorously Strengthen Militia Building"]

[Text] The National Conference on Militia Work has come to a successful close. Held under the kind attention of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, this conference was of great importance because it roused the whole party and army to pay attention to militia work and urged the millions upon millions of Chinese militiamen to make a greater contribution toward fulfilling the general task for the new period.

Chairman Hua has carried out Chairman Mao's behests, held aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao and paid great attention to and showed great concern for militia building. He has repeatedly given important instructions on militia work and promoted a fresh concern for militia building. The general task for the new period is to set a higher demand on militia building. Party committee and military departments at various levels should constantly study the new characteristics of militia work, solve new problems, unify the understanding and action of hundreds of millions of militiamen and fully whip up their enthusiasm for striving to speed up the realization of the four modernizations.

Militia building must meet the demand of the general task for the new period. It is imperative to end the confusion on correct and erroneous lines reversed by the "gang of four" and revive and carry forward our fine traditions. In the past year, we have achieved substantial successes in the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four." However, we must soberly see how the "gang of four" forged the so-called Chairman Mao directive on "reorganizing the militia" and totally negated Chairman Mao's theory, line, principles and policies on militia building in order to achieve their evil aim of usurping party and state power and restoring capitalism. They frenziedly opposed Chairman Mao's thinking on people's war, obliterated the historical role of the militia, disintegrated the three-in-one combination of four armed forces, changed the character and task of the militia, went all out in setting up "the second armed force" and seriously interfered with and sabotaged militia building. We must not underestimate the crimes of the "gang of four" in sabotaging militia building nor take their pernicious influence lightly. In the third battle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," we must link their expose and criticism with that of Lin Biao. We must fully mobilize the masses to penetratingly and thoroughly expose and criticize the most serious and profound influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" on militia building in light of the actual situation in various places and unite and completely eradicate their pernicious influence. We must teach militiamen and cadres our honorable militia traditions. They must wholly and completely understand and implement the theory, line, principle and policy on militia building formulated by Chairman Mao. We must consciously adhere to Chairman Mao's thinking on people's war and oppose the bourgeois military line; keep the combination of field army, local army and people's militia and oppose any different system; adhere to the system of dual leadership of militia work by local party committees and military organizations under the centralized leadership of the party Central Committee and the Military Commission of the party Central Committee and oppose dividing a unified fighting entity; keep to the party's class line and oppose the line of the bourgeois factional element; adhere to the principle of integrating labor power and armed strength and oppose any separation from production or conflict between labor power and armed strength; and adhere to the militia's role as the instrument of the dictatorship of the proletariat and oppose the distortion of the militia's character and duty. We must firmly grasp these six principles, liberate our thinking, raise our spirits and confidently grasp militia work well.

Chairman Mao always paid serious attention to the role of the people's armed forces in revolutionary wars and regarded the strengthening of militia building as a matter of strategic importance. Led by Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee, the Chinese militia went through the glorious fighting course of developing from nothing and growing from weakness to strength and made a magnificent contribution toward the Chinese people's liberation cause under the kind attention and fosterage given by Premier Chou, Chairman Chu and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. After liberation, in light of the needs of class struggle at home and abroad, Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee adopted the militia system, which was preferred by the masses of laboring people, as a part of the three-in-one combination of the Chinese armed forces. In 1958, Chairman Mao made the great call to "organize contingents of the people's militia on a big scale" and issued a number of important instructions, such as "the whole party should group military affairs and the whole nation should become soldiers" and "militia work must be put on a solid footing organizationally, politically and militarily. These instructions clearly pointed out the orientation of our militia building in the historical period of socialism and enabled the Chinese militia to grow into powerful people's armed force in the cities and the countryside.

The glorious history of the struggle of our country's militia has fully proved the high importance of the militia's strategic position. In future wars, will the role of the militia be more or less important? We must acquire a clear understanding on this question. This has been an important aspect of the struggle between the two types of military thinking and the two military lines since the founding of New China. Peng Te-huai and particularly Lin Biao and the "gang of four" paid no heed to the strength of the people and tried their utmost to underrate the role of the militia in future wars. Chairman Mao sternly criticized their mistake and repeatedly emphasized the important role of the militia in future wars. He unequivocally pointed out: "While imperialism still exists, militia work can only be strengthened, not weakened." In future wars, the role of the militia will become more rather than less important. No matter how war changes, the militia's position will become higher instead of lower, its role more important instead of less. No matter how war changes, no matter what weapons and equipment emerge, the fundamental theory, "the army and the people are the foundation of victory," will not change, nor will the law of relying on people's war for defeating and eliminating the enemy. The militia is the solid foundation for carrying out people's war. The more modernized war becomes, the more emphasis should be laid on the unified power of the three-in-one combination of field armies, regional forces and the militia and on the role of the militia. Our overwhelming supremacy over the enemy is that we have the powerful PLA as our backbone and the millions upon millions of militiamen as our mainstay. We cannot do without the militia whether in coordinating battles, aiding and supporting the frontline or strengthening the rear areas. In future wars, the militia must participate in every stage of development. When a good job has been done in militia building, we can constantly strengthen and expand the field armies and regional forces, give full play to the tremendous might of people's war and defend our powerful socialist motherland in accordance with strategic requirements.

The militia is a mass armed organization led by the party and not set apart from production. It represents not only the people but also the army, and it should not only do productive labor but also perform military training. If the militia only engages in military training but not in productive labor, production will be adversely affected; if it only engages in productive labor but not in military training, its existence will be meaningless. In the war years, militiamen fought battles and performed productive labor with a rifle in one hand and a hoe in the other. [paragraph continues]

They defended production through fighting and supported the frontline through production. In the struggles of socialist revolution and construction, our militiamen maintained and carried forward the glorious tradition of combining productive labor with military training and were praised by the masses. Today, in realizing the general task for the new period, how we can do a better job of adhering to this principle and bring into full play the great role of the militia is a new question to which party committees at all levels should pay close attention. When the relationship between productive labor and military training is handled well, militiamen will not only become a major force in speeding up the realization of the four modernizations but will also be able to continuously raise their military and political skills and their combat strength. If the relationship between productive labor and military training is not properly handled, production and militia building will be adversely affected. It will even bring about losses of manpower and material resources, increase the burden on the masses and drag back the four modernizations. Party committees at all levels must correctly handle the relationship between grasping production and running the militia. In production, it is necessary to fully mobilize and actively organize militiamen on all fronts to learn from Taching, Tachai and Lei Feng, work harder and make more contributions toward realizing the general task for the new period. It is not only necessary to subordinate militia work to production and make it serve and promote production, but also to use the time between production tasks to carry out military training and perform political education work well, in accordance with local conditions. It is especially necessary to pay attention to grasping well the building of the armed basic units of the militia and raising militia work to a new level.

The strengthening of the leadership of party committees at all levels over militia work is the key to doing a good job in militia building. Militia work is a part of the entire work of our party. To strengthen militia building, it is necessary to persist in implementing the system of dual leadership of local party committees and military departments over militia work under the unified leadership of the party Central Committee and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee and to carry forward the glorious tradition of the party commanding the armed forces. Local party committees at all levels should proceed from the whole situation--being prepared for war, being prepared for natural disasters and doing everything for the people--and integrate militia building with the present revolution and production and succeed in grasping the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously. It is necessary to place militia work on the agendas of party committees and make certain that it is grasped firmly and well. Party committees should strengthen their leadership over military departments at their corresponding levels; be concerned about the building of their leading bodies; do a good job in selecting and assigning professional armed cadres and constantly supervise, inspect and guide their work.

Military departments at all levels undertake heavy responsibilities in strengthening leadership over militia work. All PLA headquarters and military regions should regard militia building as a fighting task and give overall consideration to and make unified arrangements for the work of the army and the militia. Provincial military districts, military subdistricts and the people's armed forces departments at all levels, as with the military departments of the local party committees at their corresponding levels, should respect and follow the centralized leadership of the local party committees, do a positive job as advisers and consistently seek instructions and issue reports. The major task of the provincial military districts and military subdistricts is to do a good job in militia work, and to spend most of their energy on this work. They must bring into play the leading role of the military and promptly put forward realistic tasks and demands on militia work in light of the actual situation in various localities.

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In addition to a powerful regular army, we must also organize contingents of the people's militia on a big scale in order to form an escape-proof net over the vast expanse of our motherland. This in itself is a major guarantee for the security of our country. Should social-imperialism, imperialism and their lackeys launch a war of aggression against us, they are bound to be submerged in the sea of our citizen soldiers.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LI HSIEN-NIEN AGRICULTURAL SPEECH

Aid to Agriculture

OW152218Y Peking NCNA in English 1703 GMT 15 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, August 15 (HSINHUA)--Vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien says that although China has made progress in agriculture in the past 28 years, it is far from enough. He laid out six measures for more state aid to agriculture so the country can reach 400 million tons of grain output by 1985. In a speech on July 22 at the National Conference on Capital Construction in Agriculture, he said:

"We completed the socialist transformation of agriculture as regards the system of ownership and developed the rural productive forces in the 28 years since liberation. Grain output has increased 150 percent. This has made it possible for China, which has less than 7 percent of the world's total cultivated area, to feed one-fifth of the world's population. This is remarkable.

"But what we have done is far from the goals set: This is due to long years of serious disruption and sabotage by Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and particularly by the gang of four. Farm work is done mainly by hand; productivity is very low; and the accumulation of funds remains at a low level. However arduous the task, we must achieve the goal of 400 million tons by 1985 which Chairman Hua set in his government work report at the Fifth National People's Congress."

Li Hsien-nien urged better application of the principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation" in the new historical conditions and the building of a firm basis for the four modernizations.

Agricultural advance in so vast a country with such a large population and such a backward economy, he said, required "above all else, mobilizing the initiative of the 700 million peasants to work hard and self-reliantly. With this prerequisite, the state will give more aid according to needs and possibilities."

The six measures for stepping up state aid to agriculture are:

One. Increase State Investment in Agriculture

The Fifth National People's Congress held earlier this year decided to enlarge the proportion for investment in agriculture. Now it has been decided to make another increase. The central government and the localities should earmark more funds for agriculture. In distributing agricultural investment, priority should be given to mountainous and border areas, especially to areas inhabited by minority nationalities, and it is necessary to help them change their backwardness as early as possible. All provinces and autonomous regions should learn from Kiangsu Province which uses 70 percent of its revenue for agriculture and its prefectures and counties turn back 80 to 90 percent of their revenue for farm improvement.

Two. Step Up Agricultural Credits

Agricultural banks are to be restored in order to absorb deposits from the countryside and use the funds for farmland construction. Interest on rural deposits will be raised and that for agricultural loans lowered. The state will in a planned way provide long-term loans at low interest or virtually none for specific projects, to give more effective support to the expansion of the collective economy of the people's commune.

Three. Readjust Price Differentials Between Industrial Products and Agricultural Produce

Price differentials between industrial products and agricultural produce have generally become narrower since liberation. But the purchase price of agricultural produce is to a certain extent still low and the price of manufactured goods for agriculture is too high. Therefore, new, reasonable readjustments should be made in price differentials so that the purchase price of agricultural and side-line produce is raised and the sale price of industrial products, especially those for agriculture, is brought down in a planned way on the basis of reduced cost of production.

Four. Improve Quality of Industrial Products for Agriculture

All industrial departments from the central level down to the grassroots, all enterprises should keep a watchful eye on quality; every worker should be responsible for the products he turns out. Substandard products should not leave the factory gates and, if this happens, the factor is to be responsible for repairs and exchange, accept rejects and in serious cases, compensate for the losses caused by the rejected products.

Five. Give All-Out Aid for Expanding Commune- or Brigade-Run Enterprises

There should be some more raw material and mining enterprises where there are the resources. Processing of agricultural and sideline products, especially primary processing, should, in principle, be at these levels. Some products or parts now turned out in cities can be delegated to the countryside where conditions permit.

City industries must help commune- or brigade-run enterprises improve their equipment, train personnel and raise their skill. The state has a tax-free or low-tax policy toward such enterprises and prices their products on a par with state enterprises.

Six. Continue the Policy of Fixed Annual Norm for State Purchase of Market Grain for a Five-Year Period.

The state will raise the price for grain above the norm as a means of ensuring the peasants a bigger income. The part above the production plan can be kept as reserves or sold to the state, depending on concrete circumstances, and commune peasants should be given more foodgrain.

Learning From Tachai

OW152222Y Peking NCNA in English 1718 GMT 15 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, August 15 (HSINHUA)--Success in learning from Tachai showed the current importance of this model for China's communes, said Li Hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the party Central Committee and vice-premier, in a speech on July 22 at the current National Conference on Capital Construction in Agriculture.

He pointed out: "China is still very poor and technically backward; serious sabotage by Lin Piao and the gang of four over long years, complicated by natural disasters, created unusual difficulties." Given these difficulties, he went on, "yet the unyielding determination of hundreds of millions of peasants to remake nature on a large scale, mainly through manual labour, has brought an annual increase of 133,000 hectares of irrigated land and agricultural production has risen greatly. Tachai is most outstanding in this respect and that is the logic of Tachai's becoming the national model. Is modernization possible in a country like ours, without such determination and this attitude? He declared: "This attitude should be kept alive from generation to generation even when China's agriculture is highly mechanized and China becomes a high yield producer."

Hopei, Shantung and Honan provinces had been able to end their chronic grain shortage precisely through applying the Tachai style, he said. These provinces used to depend on grain from the south. But in the last three years, Shantung had around 250,000 tons of market grain available for other places each year. The southern provinces of Kiangsu and Hunan had raised output considerably. Chekiang and Szechwan, which suffered greatly under the gang of four, had made dramatic improvements within one year of the downfall of the gang.

"Learn the essentials from Tachai," Li Hsien-nien said. "That means putting proletarian politics in command, using Mao Tsetung Thought, working hard and self-reliantly, having the communist attitude of cherishing the state and the collective, criticizing revisionism and capitalism and maintaining enthusiasm for socialism, improving leading groups and arming the peasants with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought."

He called for deepening the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment as Tachai was doing. "Grasping class struggle now and for some time to come means pressing ahead with exposure and criticism of the gang of four," he said. Although great victory had been won, "the gang's pernicious influence must not be underrated."

Li Hsien-nien cited a number of points to ensure the enthusiasm of the peasants to advance along the socialist road. The two most crucial were full application of the principle from each according to his ability and to each according to his work to counter equalitarianism, and second, to lighten the burden on the peasants and ensure that they would receive more as output grew and that distribution was properly carried out.

On Mechanized, Scientific Farming

OW152226Y Peking NCNA in English 1726 GMT 15 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, August 15 (HSINHUA)--China's farm machine industry is to be reorganized according to the principle of specialization and cooperation to ensure standardization and a full range of equipment, Li Hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the party Central Committee and vice-premier, announced on July 22 at the National Conference on Capital Construction in Agriculture.

Attention should be paid to increasing the number of medium and large tractors "since there is already a fairly big amount of hand tractors." At the same time, he went on, efforts should be made throughout the country to tap potential and improve the equipment of small chemical fertilizer plants in order to improve quality while the state would continue to build large undertakings to provide every province with one such plant by 1985.

Each province should concentrate resources to set up one fully mechanized county that would be a pioneer project. "Senior leaders at the provincial and prefectural level should take personal charge of the work," he said, pledging support by the central departments, industrial departments in particular. "The experience of such pilot undertakings should answer a whole range of questions: what types of machines should be chosen, how should the farming system be reformed, what crop pattern should be adopted, how should farming be made more scientific, and what steps should be taken to train personnel and improve management. All this will put us in a better position to direct farm mechanization and hundreds of millions of peasants will have examples."

He called for wider participation by peasants in scientific farming and work to achieve better results. "While mechanizing and making farming scientific, we must of course learn from the good experience of other countries and their advanced technology, but we must not copy mechanically. While our country has a big population, farmland averages less than one-seventh of a hectare per capita. Only intensive farming aimed at raising per-unit output year by year can solve China's agricultural problems," Li Hsien-nien said. There was a need to improve the management skills of cadres at all levels and to raise the scientific and general knowledge of the peasants.

On More Capital Construction

OW152233Y Peking NCNA in English 1741 GMT 15 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, August 15 (HSINHUA)--China must expand the amount of improved land since tens of millions of hectares yearly suffer from drought or flood. This was stated by Li Hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the party Central Committee and vice-premier, in his July 22 speech at the National Conference on Capital Construction in Agriculture.

He pledged major state attention to building key water conservancy projects, including on such major rivers as the Yellow, Yangtze, Huai, Haiho, Liaohe, Sunghua and the Pearl, and projects to divert water from south to north.

Main efforts at present should be to mobilize the peasants to improve local projects and farmland. "When this is done well, the whole country will have 6.6 million hectares more land under irrigation, he said. This work included levelling land, spreading the use of sprinkler systems and other irrigation methods and putting existing projects into working order.

The conference should touch off a new drive for farmland capital construction, he said, so that farming conditions in China would be fundamentally changed. "Our goal is to have farmland that gives high, stable yields regardless of bad weather." He urged counties and communes to set up permanent specialized teams to carry out construction in all seasons. "It is necessary to step up technical training and gradually raise the percentage of work done by machines," he said.

He said localities should reclaim land in a planned way, protecting forests, grasslands and aquatic resources. The state would concentrate necessary manpower and material and financial resources for fairly large-scale reclamation in northeast and northwest China, he said.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR CPPCC MEMBER CHANG CHI-YUAN

OW160248Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1724 GMT 13 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Aug--A memorial service for Comrade Chang Chi-yuan, member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], was held this afternoon at the auditorium of the Papashan Cemetery for revolutionaries.

Ulanfu, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and director of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee, sent a wreath to the service.

Chou Chin-jen and Hu Chueh-wen, vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee, attended the service and also sent wreaths.

There were also wreaths from Shih Liang and Jung I-jen, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee; Chi Yen-ming, secretary general of the CPPCC National Committee; Liu Hsiao, Hu Yu-chih, Sha Chien-li, Yang Tung-chun, Yeh Sheng-tao, Lo Shu-chang, Hua Lo-keng, Hsu Po-hsin, Chao Pu-chu, Sun Chi-meng, Sun Hsiao-tsun, Hu Tzu-ying, Lei Chieh-chiung and Hsieh Ping-hsin; the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee, the CPPCC National Committee, the Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, and the Political Department of the People's Bank of China.

Chi Yen-ming presided over the memorial service. Hsu Po-hsin, deputy secretary-general of the CPPCC National Committee, delivered a memorial speech.

In the speech, he said: Comrade Chang Chi-yuan was a native of Chuansha County in Shanghai. During the war of resistance against Japan, he took part in anti-Japanese and national salvation activities. He was one of the founders of the China Association for Promoting Democracy and served as a member of its council for various periods of time. Under our party's leadership, he participated in the anti-Chiang struggle during the liberation war. After liberation, he devoted himself to the motherland's banking work. He successively served as member of the Third, Fourth and Fifth National Committees of the CPPCC. Comrade Chang Chi-yuan died of illness in Peking on 4 August 1978 at the age of 59.

Present at the memorial meeting were Shih Liang, Jung I-jen, Hu Yu-chih, Sha Chien-li, Lo Shu-chang, Sun Chi-meng, Sun Hsiao-tsun, Li Wen-i, Kan Tzu-sen, Wu Mao-sun, Sa Kung-liao, Sun Cheng-pei, Huang Ting-chen, Chin Cheng, Fei Hsiao-tung and Yen Hsin-min; responsible persons of departments concerned, including Peng Yu-chin, Li Hsiao-lu, Shih Lin-feng, Chiao Pei-hsin and Yu Kang; vice chairmen and Standing Committee members of the Central Committee of the China Association for promoting democracy Hsu Po-hsin, Chao Pu-chu, Hsieh Ping-hsin, Lei Chieh-chiung, Hsu Chu-po, Fang Ming, and Ko Chih-cheng; and Comrade Chang Chi-yuan's friends and relatives.

COAL INDUSTRY MINISTRY'S WORK STYLE PRAISED

OW141148Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1510 GMT 8 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 8 Aug--Recently the Ministry of Coal Industry displayed the spirit of the party rectification campaign by seriously dealing with problems that arose during its work activities, by combating arrogance and complacency, and by striving to improve its work.

China's coal production stood at more than 50 percent of its 1978 goal after the first 6 months of this year. But the July output dropped as temperatures rose and the rainy season set in. As a result, output of coal mines with unified allocation of resources [tung pei mei kuang 4827 6792 3561 4349] during the first 10 days of July fell short of the state goal by more than 180,000 tons.

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Through hard work, they managed to fulfill their quota during the next 10 days and made up for the early July shortage during the last 10 days of the month. Consequently the state plan for July production was overfulfilled. However the Ministry of Coal Industry has conducted an investigation to review the causes which led to the fluctuations in July production.

On 28 July the ministry held a national coal mine telephone conference during which Coal Industry Minister Hsiao Han relayed the instructions of Chairman Hua and the leading comrade of the State Council, summed up experiences and lessons, and made self-criticism. He said: "The ministry's leaders, especially myself, should be held responsible for problems because of our complacency, relaxation at work, lax leadership and organization, and carelessness in our work style. We were complacent because we had fulfilled the state plans for coal production for several years running and because output reached more than 50 percent of the 1978 target during the first 6 months of this year. We failed to remain modest when Chairman Hua and the leading comrade of the State Council praised us. In dealing with some problems we centered our attention on difficulties without looking for their causes and solutions. The minister urged workers on the coal industry front to take into consideration the actual conditions, expose contradictions, help the ministry combat arrogance and complacency and repudiate the "theory of external causes."

Hsiao Han said: "To fulfill the general task in the new period, it is necessary to foster new ideas, renew our enthusiasm, develop new work styles, learn from the ministries of petroleum industry, metallurgical industry and railways, and practice the "three honests and four strictnesses" as do the people in Taching. As a minister, I should set strict standards for myself. The performance of each cadre, worker and staff member should be strictly checked. It is necessary to strictly implement the party's line, principle, policies and instructions, fulfill the state plan, practice democratic centralism, and restore and develop the party's traditional work styles. It is necessary to set strict standards for lower echelons, especially for their leadership; make strict demands on others but even stricter demands on ourselves; and be strict when dealing with all units, especially advanced units. In sum, everyone should consciously set strict demands on himself.

BLACK FUNGUS, LACQUER PRODUCTION TO INCREASE

GW110415Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0147 GMT 6 Aug 78 CW

[Excerpts] Peking, 6 Aug--After reading the National Supply and Marketing Cooperative's two investigation reports on rapidly increasing black fungus and on raw lacquer production, leading comrades of the party Central Committee and the State Council recently pointed out that both the state and the people badly need more mountain and indigenous products and that it is necessary to try by every means possible to promote their production. Comrades of the National Supply and Marketing Cooperatives must highly publicize this matter in order to attract people's attention, especially the attention of comrades in planning, capital construction, and public finance departments as well as those in banking concerns. It is also necessary to arouse the attention of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and all party committees.

It its investigation report entitled "Black Fungus Production Needs To Be and Can Be Greatly Increased" the National Supply and Marketing Cooperative said that black funguses are a dried vegetable favored by the masses, as well as a kind of health food and medicine for mining and textile workers. They are one of our country's traditional exports and sell at \$18,000 per ton on the international market. Black funguses are mountain products found in both north and south China.

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Increasing black fungus production is of great importance in increasing rural communes' collective income and the income of individual commune members and in promoting the construction of hilly areas.

In the past China set a record of procuring 87,000 piculs of black funguses a year. However, because of the interference of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line pushed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" plus many unsolved production problems, the quantity of black funguses procured by the state later dropped and hovered around 20,000 to 30,000 tons. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," the quantity of black funguses procured has increased but still lags far behind the previous record. As a result, there is not a sufficient quantity to meet export needs, and very few black funguses are supplied to domestic markets.

The National Supply and Marketing Cooperative's investigation report on black fungus production holds that if we conscientiously carry out the party's rural economic policy and strengthen scientific management and if the state gives material and financial assistance (1,000 tons of steel products and 1.5 million yuan of capital), by 1985 we can build 80 counties into black fungus production bases with each producing 1,000 piculs of black funguses. By that time, our country will be able to procure more than 220,000 piculs of black funguses a year and earn \$30 million by exporting one-seventh of the total quantity procured.

In its investigation report entitled "A New Way To Accelerate the Production of Raw Lacquer" the National Supply and Marketing Cooperative introduced the experience of the Sungpangherh brigade in Hsiangliu commune, Yingshan County, and of the Linmuho in Humiaohe commune, Lotien County, both in Hupeh province, in planting lacquer trees. The rapidly growing, closely planted and high-yielding lacquer trees planted by the two brigades began to yield returns 5 to 6 years earlier and produced some 30 catties more of lacquer per mou compared with the lacquer trees in old lacquer-producing areas. The investigation report says: If the country builds 50,000 mou of lacquer trees like those in the two brigades, our lacquer output will increase by a big margin.

The central leading comrades pointed out in their instructions in the two reports that in vigorously developing the production of mountain and indigenous products, the support of the national supply and marketing cooperative alone is not enough. The State Planning, State Economic and State Capital Construction commissions, the Ministry of Finance and the Chinese People's Bank must give financial and material assistance in this regard. The capital and material needed are not much but very useful. If our large factories and construction projects care to save a little, the money thus saved will be enough to increase the production of mountain and indigenous products. We should not be very generous on the one hand and very stingy on the other.

NATIONAL SEMINAR ON LASERS HELD IN CANTON

OW130826Y Peking NCNA in English 0722 GMT 13 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Canton, August 13 (HSINHUA)--The Fourth National Seminar on Laser Technology was held recently in Canton city, south China. Scientists read 250 papers and reported new achievements in China's laser technology. Sponsored by the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the seminar was presided over by academy vice-president Yen Chi-tzu. More than 260 scientists, technicians and teachers attended.

Reports at the seminar showed that since Premier Chou directed attention to laser fusion research, scientists have redoubled efforts in this advanced field. 1973 results in producing neutron drew international attention. New papers at this seminar showed progress in research on plasma compression through laser.

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Scientists likewise reported progress with the ultra-short-pulse laser, chemical laser, and theory and application in such areas as laser communication; laser holography and optical information processing. The seminar also showed progress made in basic research in laser physics, nonlinear optics, intense radiation effect and plasma physics.

Participants in the seminar studied key problems in laser research and analysed the gap in laser technology between China and advanced world levels. Scientists and technicians, old and young, pledged to work hard to catch up and surpass the most advanced laser technology.

THIRD NUCLEAR PHYSICS CONFERENCE HELD IN LUSHAN

OW150906Y Peking NCNA in English 0720 GMT 15 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Lushan, August 15 (HSINHUA)--China's third nuclear physics conference is now in session at Lushan, Kiangsi Province. One hundred and fortysix papers have been submitted, 117 on results in experiments and theoretical research since the second nuclear physics conference in 1974.

This conference is part of the 1978 meeting of the Chinese Society of Physics. The council meeting of the society and three meetings on solid state physics, elementary particle physics and statistical physics are also being held here now. Following are some of the new developments cited at the current nuclear physics conference:

China is now building a six-metre separate-sector cyclotron, an important installation for research on heavy ion nuclear physics.

Work on China's first 30 bev-50 high energy proton synchrotron has made important progress since it started in May this year. Accelerators and other facilities for the nuclear physics departments of key universities are also under construction, including several low-energy accelerators at Szechwan University, of which the electron electrostatic accelerator and proton electrostatic accelerator have gone into operation.

Systematic work has been done in the theoretical study of high-energy nuclear physics, filling in blanks in China's research. Results of certain level have been obtained on some advanced subjects in the study of heavy ion nuclear physics. Study and experiment in low-energy nuclear physics have been extended and groups have been formed, each focussing on a particular subject. Success in relatively high precision in the measurement of nuclear data was reported.

Isotopes and radiation are now used on a wider scale. Various analytical techniques that employ nuclear techniques, including activation analysis and Mossbauer spectrographic analysis, are widely used in many scientific and production units. A good start has been made in new ways to apply nuclear techniques, for instance, perturbed angle correlation and channelling effect, and the study and application of low-energy neutrons in solid state physics.

Nuclear Physicist's Speech

OW151354Y Peking NCNA in English 1233 GMT 15 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Lushan, 15 Aug (HSINHUA)--Noted nuclear physicist Chien San-chiang, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and vice-president of the Chinese Physical Society, spoke of the experience he had gained from his travel abroad, in the organization and management of science and technology at the society's annual meeting. Professor Chien reviewed his trip to France and Belgium in the past two months and those he made earlier to Romania, Yugoslavia and Australia.

He voiced his gratitude to scientists in these countries for their warm hospitality and expressed his desire for further scientific exchange. Summing up the experience he gained through the study of the organization and management of scientific and technological work in these countries, he held that China should:

1. Rally scientific research workers in physics to display initiative and creativity and encourage new ideas, concepts and new experiments;
2. Develop cross-fertilization of various branches of science and organize cooperation between the various branches;
3. Set up academic committees within various scientific organizations, encourage free academic discussion, rely on and make full use of scientific research personnel and pay attention to and be bold enough to promote and assign work to talented young scientific research workers;
4. Establish close cooperation between scientific research organizations and colleges; make the colleges responsible for a number of experiments so as to draw the professors into scientific research--so producing better results and training more personnel for both research and teaching work and avoiding unnecessary duplication in work, construction and equipment;
5. Set up organizations to coordinate use of manpower and funds to develop or strengthen important or new fields in science and to produce quick results that are up to the world standard.

Professor Chien placed special emphasis on encouraging the initiative and creativity of scientific research personnel. An important part and hallmark of the modernization of science and technology, he said, was the modernization of research projects and the modernization of equipment for experiments.

In conclusion, Professor Chien noted that scientific and technical personnel in China had begun a new Long March under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. "As long as we can correctly handle the learning of advanced experience from abroad and the promoting of our own initiative and creativity, I believe, we will be able to produce advanced results in scientific research shortly," he said.

FIRST ACTIVATION ANALYSIS CONFERENCE HELD IN PEKING

OW141210Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 14 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 Aug (HSINHUA)--China has held its first National Conference on Activation Analysis here and eighty papers on achievements and experience were presented at the week-long conference.

Activation analysis is the use of neutrons or other particles and detectors to make qualitative and quantitative analysis of trace elements in the material tested. It is an important aspect of the application of nuclear physics.

China is using this method to detect trace impurities in semi-conductors such as silicon, germanium and gallium arsenide. It was used to analyse the rare earth and previous metal elements in the meteor shower in Kirin in March 1976. The method is also being used in environmental protection, archaeology and other fields.

COMMENTARY PRAISES MINERS, OIL WORKERS FOR STUDYING SCIENCE

HK151215Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 8 Aug 78 p 1 HK

[Unattributed commentary: "Strive To Raise the Scientific and Technological Standards of Workers"]

[Text] It is indeed inspiring to hear that the staff and workers of Taching oilfield and Kailuan coal mine have whipped up an upsurge in studying science and technology.

Chairman Hua pointed out: "Raising the scientific and cultural levels of the entire Chinese nation is a colossal task facing all our people." To modernize science and technology, our producers must first of all study and master modern science and technology. We must see that due to historical reasons and the sabotage of the "gang of four," there is a big gap between the production and management techniques of the majority of our staff and workers on the industrial front and advanced world levels. Furthermore, the rapid development of present-day science and technology and the emergence of new equipment and new branches of production are constantly making new demands on production and management techniques. Under such circumstances, if the masses of staff and workers do not rapidly raise their scientific and cultural levels and do not arm themselves with the most advanced knowledge of science and technology of the time, how can they master modern production techniques? How can they effectively operate modern machinery and equipment? How can they attain modern labor efficiency? The party committees of the Taching oilfield and Kailuan coal mine have shown great vigor and far-sightedness in their efforts to raise the scientific and technological standards of their workers. What they have done deserves to be recommended.

To achieve their ulterior motives, the "gang of four" frenziedly ranted that "a person who masters techniques is taken away by others" and that "it is preferable to have laborers without culture." This confused the thinking of many people. In our present drive to raise the scientific and technological standards of workers, we must relentlessly expose and criticize the "gang of four's" absurd statements and ideologically arouse the workers' consciousness and revolutionary enthusiasm in studying and tackling science and technology. We must give full scope to the role played by ideological and political work as a means of assurance and follow the example of Taching and Kailuan by truly cultivating the idea that it is honorable to love to study and shameful to refuse to study. Units and individuals that have done a good job of study and have scored achievements should be promptly commended. Some should be cited as models so as to promote the study movement in all factories and mines.

To rapidly whip up an upsurge in studying and tackling science and technology among the masses of staff and workers, the party committees of all factories and mines must take effective organizational measures and establish necessary rules and regulations according to the actual situation in their own units. They must assign this work to concerned departments, formulate plans and periodically check on their implementation. They must give the professional scientists and technicians a free hand in teaching techniques to the working masses in their own units and bring into play their important role in popularizing science and technology. Party and government cadres at all levels must actively take part in study, set an example by their own conduct and lead the masses forward. In study, they must bear in mind the actual situation in their own units, pay attention to the basic knowledge of science and technology and to the new discoveries and trends in this field at home and abroad and strive to combine popularization with the raising of standards and immediate needs with long-term interests. They must conduct study in a variety of ways according to circumstances and needs and stress practical results. They must also guarantee adequate time for study. [paragraph continues]

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In this respect, the experience gained by Taching and Kailuan may serve as reference material. We believe that all factories and mines can create their own experience and make contributions toward raising the scientific and cultural levels of the entire Chinese nation if they grasp this work as a major matter of fundamental importance.

COLLEGE GRADUATES TO BE ASSIGNED TO KEY PROJECTS

OW151404Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 15 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, August 15 (HSINHUA)--Fang Tsai-kang, who was a steel worker three years ago and is now a graduate of the Metallurgy Department at the Peking Iron and Steel Engineering Institute, said before being assigned a work post: "Our country is now tackling the great cause of realization of the four modernizations. Graduates are determined to make our contributions to this cause."

As China aims to produce 60 million tons of iron in 1985, more technicians and metallurgists are needed. One hundred and sixty thousand college graduates are to be assigned work posts by the state this year in China. According to a responsible member of the State Planning Commission, the small number of college graduates available are to be assigned first to key scientific research projects and large-scale key construction projects in the country. Priority will also be given to the selection of post-graduates and teachers of basic courses in key universities and colleges.

A considerable number of the 1978 graduates in metallurgy will be assigned to the two big iron and steel centres--the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company and another newly built iron and steel works. Fang Tsai-kang and his classmates entered the institute in 1975. Before graduation, they went to the No. 5 Shanghai Iron and Steel Works to undertake projects as part of their course. They did research on raising the surface quality of alloy steel with guidance from teachers, factory workers and technicians. They achieved good results in their graduation theses and in their discussions.

Fang Tsai-kang said: "Owing to the interference and disruption of the gang of four, we did not master basic knowledge well. But since the downfall of the gang, the institute has taken many measures to improve our study conditions, thus enabling us to make progress."

The Peking Iron and Steel Engineering Institute has trained, since it was set up in 1952, nearly eighteen thousand specialists in mining, ore dressing, metallurgy and machinery. These people are now working in iron and steel enterprises all over the country. Positions are assigned by the state taking into consideration personal wishes and personal difficulties.

The graduates are very glad to see the state stress the principle that the assignments enable graduates to put their knowledge to good use. They said: "We are all willing to put what we learned in the school into socialist construction."

At the time when the gang of four were in power, many college graduates' study was completely divorced from their work. In Chekiang Province, a college graduate who studied engineering became a buyer and one who studied genetics became a cashier. Such irrational practices are being remedied. Not long ago a college graduate in English was transferred from working in a commercial department to being a teacher at Peking University.

The responsible member also said: "Our national economy is developing in a planned and proportionate way. In the past, according to Premier Chou's instruction, we trained and enrolled college students to correspond with the needs of the development of the national economy."

We continue to implement this principle. First the State Planning Commission makes the overall plan for college graduates according to the needs of the various departments. Then on the basis of the plan, the Ministry of Education makes concrete plan for institutes.

Since the founding of new China about three million college graduates have been assigned work. Most of the graduates are now experienced technical and managerial personnel. They have made positive contributions to our socialist construction. In the old society, the fate of college graduates was unemployment and hunger. Many college professors had to carve seals and sell flowers and birds in order to make a living. Now those miserable days have gone for ever.

KWANGMING DAILY STRESSES BETTER LIBERAL ARTS EDUCATION

HK160415Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 9 Aug 78 p 1 HK

[Article by KWANGMING DAILY commentator: "Eliminate the Pernicious Influence, Liberate Thinking and Conduct Liberal Arts Education Well"]

[Text] In doing well in conducting liberal arts education at the universities under the new historical conditions, it is important to promote the Marxist discipline of integrating theory with practice in order to train qualified people for the state who are familiar with theory, culture and economic management so they will play a fighting role in realizing the general task for the new period.

The "gang of four" and Lin Piao did everything possible to impair liberal arts education at the university level. Particularly by wantonly trampling on the revolutionary discipline of integrating theory with practice, long advocated by Chairman Mao. They practiced fake left and real right, shouting "hold high" and "closely follow" and trumpeting the "peak" theory. They put forward the concept of "using fighting tasks to organize teaching" while completely disregarding time, place and requirements. They mutilated the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and quoted passages from their writings out of context. They cut up principles and theories, radically altered history and distorted facts to spread lies and fallacies in their writings and utterances. They stifled the party's "double hundred" policy and set up countless "forbidden zones" in scientific research and the teaching of liberal arts subjects. Their promotion of cultural dictatorship and obscurantist practices halted cultural development in teaching liberal arts subjects, a situation comparable to silencing ten thousand horses. This caused great damage to the liberal arts at the university level as well as to the theoretical front.

Liberal arts courses offered at institutions of higher education include philosophy, economics, literature, history, law and education. They comprise social sciences devoted to studying and exploring all kinds of phenomena in society and the general and specific laws governing them. We must view liberal arts as those subjects related to science and strive to comprehensively and accurately study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought as a system in teaching these subjects and conducting scientific research. We must also adhere to and promote the Marxist discipline in the schools of integrating theory with practice, of proceeding from actual situations and of seeking truth from facts. Only by so doing can we gradually and deeply understand and grasp the laws of different kinds of social phenomena, correctly understand the world and transform it. Otherwise, we will make mistakes in practice. The lesson we have drawn from the "gang of four's" attempts to reverse the relationship between practice and knowing and to cause utter confusion to political theories and concepts is very profound.

Therefore, we must take adherence to seeking truth from facts and integrating theory with practice as an important criterion for fostering competent personnel in the liberal arts and as a fundamental political attribute of those engaged in teaching liberal arts subjects and in conducting scientific research. By so doing, we can eliminate chaos and restore order among liberal arts colleges.

Since different liberal arts subjects are scientific in nature, we must rule out the existence of "forbidden zones" in this realm. Practice is the sole criterion for verifying truth and in this respect Marxism-Leninism must be categorically affirmative in arriving at conclusions. Seeking truth from facts is inseparable from selflessness and displaying a dauntless spirit. We must arm liberal arts colleges with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and display courage and daring in eliminating chaos and restoring order and in tackling difficult problems. On the premise of adhering to the six political requirements, those who are teaching liberal arts subjects and conducting scientific research are responsible for showing particular concern for specialties that are related to either Chinese or world theories, history and current events, especially the new developments, experiences and problems of China's socialist revolution and construction under the new historical conditions; for exploring boldly and studying seriously; and for having the courage to give one's own views and impressions. As long as we use the Marxist-Leninist standpoint, viewpoint and method as guidance, proceed from actual conditions and adopt the scientific approach in concretely analyzing concrete problems, we can pass the test, make innovations and adhere to practice. Some people say the greater the number of failures experienced by natural scientists, the more valuable will be their achievements. People never blamed the inventor of "606" for having failed 605 times; instead, they heaped praise on him. This has been favorably recorded in the history of science. However, some people who have taken up liberal arts such as philosophy and the social sciences cannot bear failures and reversals. Some comrades favor the integration of theory with practice, yet they are afraid of "making a mess of it, violating prevailing practices and running into snags. Therefore, in teaching liberal arts subjects and conducting scientific research, those who cover the ancient period are reluctant to deal with modern times; those who conduct history classes avoid discussing theory, and those who deal with foreign trends keep away from Chinese developments. The root cause of such ideological obstacles is, in the final analysis, the fear of making mistakes. This "fear" is hardly justified. Research in the natural sciences permits experimentation and failures. Those who study philosophy and the social sciences are allowed to explore new concepts, make mistakes and correct their errors. We must particularly encourage people to uphold the undaunted revolutionary spirit of adhering to truth and fighting for it.

Promoting revolutionary discipline in the schools and adhering to the principle of integrating theory with practice help to enrich the treasury of Marxist-Leninist theories and to enhance people's ability to correctly understand the world and transform it. This is not only an important issue for improving and developing liberal arts education but is also very necessary for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

CORRECTION TO PEOPLE'S DAILY EDITORIAL ON TECHNOLOGY

The following correction applies to the item entitled "Editorial Urges Study of Modern Technology," published in the 11 August People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, E 30:

Page E 31, fifth paragraph, line 3, should read: ...industrial workers, several million technicians and ...

ANHWEI HOLDS ANTIDROUGHT WORK CONFERENCE

HK151353Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] On 7 August, the Anhwei Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a conference of office directors to examine antidrought work throughout the province. The conference was attended by Ku Cho-hsin, Wang Kuang-yu, Yang Wei-ping, (Hu Kai-ming), Chang Tso-yin, Ma Chang-yen, Hu Tan and Kuo Ti-hsiang, vice chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee, and by responsible comrades of departments concerned at provincial level. The participants in the conference listened to the report made by the provincial antidrought command on the antidrought situation of the province, analyzed the current antidrought struggle, summed up experiences and made arrangements for future antidrought work.

The conference noted that the province has been experiencing a serious drought rarely seen in history. A dry and hot southwest wind blew for 15 consecutive days beginning on 27 June. It was very hot and dry throughout the province. The area affected by drought has become larger and larger. Not only have the high areas of [Huaipai and Chianghuai been affected by drought, but the areas] along the Yangtze River, Anching Prefecture and the three prefectures south of the Yangtze River have suffered from serious drought. Double-crop early rice was seriously affected. Midseason crops, late rice and dry-land crops are also affected by drought. The people throughout the province have carried out antidrought work and won important victories. It is estimated that the total yield of summer-harvested crops and early autumn crops this year will be 9 percent more than 1977. The total yield of rape this year is 66.7 percent more than last year.

The conference held: Although we have won a very great victory in the previous antidrought struggle, the drought is still with us and seriously threatens the growth of mid- and late-autumn crops. To reap a bumper harvest for the whole year we must work still harder. We must now do the following tasks well:

1. It is necessary to make proper arrangements for combatting drought. The water in the great majority of reservoirs and ponds has been used up and the water level of the Yangtze River has dropped. We must try in all possible ways to draw water from the rivers and lakes to irrigate the fields.
2. The Huaipai area must continue to build machine-operated wells. It is necessary to irrigate cotton, corn and soya beans to reap a comparatively good harvest.
3. It is imperative to grasp well the supply of electricity, oil, machinery and equipment for fighting drought.
4. We must firmly grasp field management and crash sowing.

EDITORIAL URGES IMPROVING CADRES' WORK STYLE

HK160920Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Aug 78 HK

[ANHWEI DAILY 15 August editorial: "Vigorously Implement the Instructions of the Central Authorities and Thoroughly Rectify the Work Style of Cadres"]

[Excerpts] The CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua recently circulated the report of the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee, Hunan, on implementing the party's policies and alleviating the peasants' burdens. More recently, it circulated the investigation report of the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee on Hsuni County and gave important instructions on seriously solving various problems concerning the work style of cadres.

We must emphatically implement these two documents in our future rural work. We must keep abreast of the plans of the CCP Central Committee in our thought and action.

The situation in Hsuni County in which some cadres violated law and discipline also exists to various degrees in various areas of Anhwei. To reestablish order and restore and carry forward our party's excellent work style, we must grandly publicize and implement the important instructions of the CCP Central Committee in connection with reality. We must succeed in making all households aware of them, insure everyone understands them and resolutely and seriously act according to the instructions of the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. Party committees at all levels must take effective measures and seriously do a good job of grasping them with good results.

At present, the issue of prime importance is solving the problem of understanding. Some people have always viewed problems of work style lightly. They believe that as long as the line is correct, it does not matter if some mistakes are made in work style. This view of putting line and work style in opposition is very erroneous.

History and practical experiences have demonstrated that to implement the party's line, principles and policies we must seriously do a good job of solving various problems concerning the work style of cadres with the spirit of rectifying and effecting a great change in the work style of cadres. In solving various problems concerning the work style of cadres, we must first change the work style of the leadership groups. The work style of those cadres at the lower levels often reflects the work style of their respective leadership groups. Whenever any unit cannot implement the line, principles and policies of the CCP Central Committee, there must be some problems in the leadership group of this unit. The conduct of the cadres at the lower levels which violates law and discipline is inseparable from subjectivism, bureaucracy and commandism on the part of the leadership groups. Therefore, in implementing the important instructions of the CCP Central Committee with the spirit of rectifying the work style and in solving the problems regarding the work style of cadres at the lower levels, it is first necessary for leading members at all levels to do a good job of rectifying the work style of the leadership groups themselves. They must conduct criticism and self-criticism within groups themselves and wage active ideological struggles.

In solving various problems in the leadership groups, we must also give free rein to the masses and, in connection with reality, penetratingly expose and criticize the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four in sabotaging the party's excellent work style. We must resolutely eliminate the handful of backbone elements of the bourgeois factional system of the gang of four who have sneaked into the leadership groups at all levels and all kinds of bad people. We must select those cadres who have a strong political awareness and a mass viewpoint and who understand the party's policies to strengthen leadership and to seriously solve the various problems well.

Most of our cadres are good or relatively good. In the struggle to oppose bureaucracy, commandism and conduct which violates law and discipline, we must commend good people, deeds and work styles and call on everyone to learn from these good examples, carry forward righteousness and suppress evil. We must allow the features of our cadres to take on an altogether new look and allow them to really become good leaders in fulfilling the general task for the new period.

ARTICLE NOTES IMPORTANCE OF PRELIMINARY DISTRIBUTION

HK141234Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Aug 78 HK

[Report on KIANGSI DAILY commentator's article: "Implement the Party's Policies and Do Well in the Summer Harvest Preliminary Distribution"--date not given]

[Excerpts] The commentator's article said: Party organizations at all levels throughout the province are now conscientiously studying and implementing Hunan's Hsianghsiang experiences, which were circulated by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. They are currently energetically publicizing and implementing on a grand scale the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee's investigation report, which was approved by the party Central Committee, on a few Hsuni County cadres who had a commandist work style and who violated law and discipline. They are also implementing the policies, changing the work style and conducting the summer harvest preliminary distribution. At present, this is an important rural task which must be conscientiously and successfully carried out.

Production determines distribution; distribution promotes production. The summer harvest preliminary distribution is aimed at correctly handling the relationship among the state, the collective and the commune members. The masses of commune members regard the summer harvest preliminary distribution as a great event and are happy about it. Conscientiously carrying out this summer harvest preliminary distribution in a timely way has very important effects on comprehensively implementing the party's rural economic policies, on further mobilizing the socialist activism of the masses of commune members, on consolidating and strengthening the collective economy of the people's communes and on promoting the year-round development of agriculture. Through the summer harvest preliminary distribution we can on the one hand check on and implement the party's policies, benefit the masses, enable the masses to recognize the superiority of the collective economy and strengthen the confidence of the masses in being able to do well through the collective economy. On the other hand, we can comprehensively assess various production work in the first half of this year and the fulfillment of the various half yearly plans for quickly developing agricultural production and realizing the general task for the new period, sum up experiences, bring achievements into full play, correct shortcomings in measures and use summer production to promote autumn production. Through the summer harvest preliminary distribution we can also discover the weak links in management, plug up loopholes, put systems on a sound basis and lay a solid foundation for the year-end distribution.

We should recognize that, due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the gang of four, quite a few areas in this province have not conducted a summer harvest preliminary distribution for many years. Therefore, to grasp the key link in running the country and to quicken the pace of realizing the general task for the new period, there is a great need for doing well in this summer harvest preliminary distribution. The masses of commune members also eagerly demand and desire a successful summer harvest preliminary distribution this year.

The leadership at all levels must resolutely overcome the erroneous thinking of not wanting to conduct the summer harvest preliminary distribution because of insufficient profit, of not having the time to conduct the distribution due to the press of farm work and of not being willing to conduct the distribution because it is burdensome. The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua recently circulated the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee's experiences in conscientiously implementing the party's policies and in striving to reduce the irrational burdens of the peasants. To do well in this summer harvest preliminary distribution, we must first energetically publicize and implement the important instructions of the party Central Committee on a grand scale.

Furthermore, we must refer to the experiences of the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee, fully mobilize the masses and, in accordance with the plan of the provincial CCP committee, conscientiously check on the implementation of the party's various rural policies so as to conscientiously solve problems concerning the excessive irrational burdens of the peasants.

We must resolutely hit hard at those class enemies who have disrupted the collective economy and appropriated the fruits of the labor of commune members, check evil bourgeois trends including extravagant eating and drinking, extravagance and waste, overdrafts and the use of money for purposes other than those originally stipulated and resolutely forbid any unit or person to shift burdens onto the production teams. We must take resolute measures to quickly correct those erroneous methods which run counter to the party's policies.

Those who have (?indiscriminately transferred) manpower and financial and material resources of communes and brigades in order to undertake nonproductive construction must conduct public self-criticism before the masses and resolutely make restitution. With regard to those arbitrary exactions made under the pretext of engaging in mass work, it is imperative to conscientiously uncover those exactions and to make restitution. We must abolish all those local policies which run counter to the policies of the party and the state and which encroach on the interests of the masses. We must try in every possible way to reduce the irrational burdens of the peasants, strive to implement the principle of more income for more output and the principle of more pay for more work and strive to carry out the distribution.

We must persistently take class struggle as the key link and deeply conduct the two blows movement. In conducting the summer harvest preliminary distribution, all brigades and production teams must organize their respective investigation groups, which should be made up of representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants, of finance personnel and accountants and of cadres. They must mobilize the masses to conduct a comprehensive check-up on work points, accounts, farmland and materials. They must verify production output and income, withhold and reduce irrational expenditures, uncover embezzlement, theft and speculation and resolutely check all types of overdrafts and deal with each case on its own merits. On the basis of comprehensively conducting a check-up on work points, accounts, farmland and materials and by means of the summer harvest preliminary distribution, they must conscientiously rectify management, commune- and brigade-run enterprises and financial systems so as to establish and perfect various rules and regulations. We must implement the policy of giving overall consideration and making all-round arrangements and correctly handle the relationship among the state, the collective and the individual.

In conducting the summer harvest preliminary distribution we must change the methods of some areas which pay no attention to the principle of to each according to his work and which distribute money and materials equally to each person.

In normal years, we must guarantee that over 90 percent of the commune members receive increased income for increased output and that 10 percent of the commune members do not have their incomes reduced. We must also prevent the phenomenon of distributing all and consuming all.

The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua recently circulated throughout the whole party the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee's investigation report on a few Hsuni County cadres who had a commandist work style and who violated law and discipline. It called for a great change in the work style of cadres. In accordance with the instructions of the party Central Committee and with the circular of the provincial CCP committee, party organizations at all levels must quickly and conscientiously convey and implement the instructions and the circular. They must teach cadres to conscientiously implement the three main rules of discipline and the eight points of attention as formulated by Chairman Mao for cadres of the party and the government.

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Party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over work concerning the preliminary distribution. Due to the fact that the work had not been grasped for many years, we must realize that we will encounter many new problems during this summer harvest preliminary distribution. In comprehensively implementing the party's policies, we will certainly encounter obstacles and interference. Therefore, in conducting this summer harvest preliminary distribution, we must not just issue general directives and formulate general plans. We must regard and grasp this summer preliminary distribution as a great matter involving the line, the implementation of the party's policies and the immediate interests of the masses of cadres and people.

In particular, with regard to those few production teams which have chaotic economies and have not conducted distribution for many years, counties and communes concerned must send capable cadres to help those few production teams to check up on work points, accounts, farm land and materials so as to allow them to do well in their respective summer harvest preliminary distributions. Through the summer harvest preliminary distribution we must further mobilize the socialist activism of the masses of commune members, spur the current production struggle and reap a year-round bumper harvest.

ANTIQUE SHOP SET UP IN SHANGHAI FOR FOREIGN VISITORS

OW160928Y Peking NCNA in English 0829 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, August 16 (HSINHUA)--A curios and antiques shop has recently been added to the Shanghai friendship store so that foreign visitors can have easy access to these kinds of items. Twenty-five thousand three hundred different curios, antiques and reproductions of ancient art works are all arranged in exhibition form in a two-storeyed store. Each has a price tag.

Among the objects on sale in this shop are jewellery such as pearls and gems, ivory and jade carvings, imitation bronzes, hard redwood screens, traditional Chinese stationery such as absorbent paper suitable for calligraphy and painting, writing brushes, ink tablets and ink slabs and ingeniously devised porcelain dishes, plates, boxes and vases. There are also wood block prints of famous calligraphy and painting. They reproduce with remarkable fidelity horses by famous painter Li Lung-mien of the Sung Dynasty (A.D. 960-1279), bamboos by Ni Yun-lin of the Yuan Dynasty (A.D. 1271-1368), mynahs and ladies by Tang Yin of the Ming Dynasty (A.D. 1368-1644), bamboos and orchids of Cheng Pan-chiao and flowers, birds and figurines of Jen Po-nien of the Ching Dynasty (A.D. 1644-1911) and horses by Hsu Pei-hung (Ju Peon) and shrimps, flowers and birds by Chi Pai-shih, both of contemporary China. Other articles on sale include embroidery, stone, wood and bamboo carvings.

SHANTUNG EDITORIAL MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF PEOPLE'S COMMUNES

SK120844Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Aug 78 SK

[Report on TACHUNG DAILY 13 August editorial: "March in Giant Strides Along the Golden Road Charted by Chairman Mao"--marking the 20th anniversary of the establishment of people's communes]

[Text] The editorial said: In 1958, [words indistinct] a new social organization--the people's commune--[words indistinct] appeared on the broad horizon of our country. On 9 August, Chairman Mao inspected (Peiyuan) commune of Yucheng County of our province and issued the great call "the people's commune is fine." With the inspiration of Chairman Mao's great call, the (Peiyuan) people established the first people's commune of our province.

Immediately following this, people's communes rapidly (?spread) throughout the province with an overwhelming force. Today, in ceremonious celebration of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of people's communes, the people of our province express their common aspiration--to closely follow the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and march forward in giant strides along the golden road of people's communes charted by Chairman Mao.

The editorial pointed out: Vivid practice in the past 20 years has proved to the hilt that people's communes are in complete conformity with the objective demand of our country's socialist political and economic development. They have shown their powerful might and superiority. But the road traversed by people's communes has been (?rugged). Under the party's leadership, the masses of cadres and commune members have ruled out the interference and sabotage of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and the gang of four, overcome numerous difficulties caused by natural adversities, won one victory after another, and accumulated precious experiences. At the time when we celebrate the 20th anniversary of the establishment of people's communes, to sincerely sum up these experiences is extremely important for us to consciously carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and Chairman Hua's strategic decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, run people's communes well, develop agriculture at top speed, and fulfill the general task for the new period.

What are the experiences we should particularly sum up?

1. Bear firmly in mind the party's basic line brought forward by Chairman Mao and tightly grasp class struggle which is the key link. Only by so doing, is it possible to constantly exterminate interference from various sources and sabotage by class enemies, give full play to the superiority of people's communes which are bigger in size and of a more developed socialist nature, and advance on the broad socialist road.
2. Persist in concentrating our efforts on production and strive to develop the socialist collective economy. The brilliant achievements scored by the rural people's communes of our province over the past 20 years are the fruits of our efforts in persistently putting politics in command, considering production a central task and building socialism in a big way.
3. Adhere to the party policies and constantly strengthen the operations and administration of people's communes and consolidating and developing the collective economy. The operations and administration of people's communes is closely related to the party's line, principles and policies. How the people's communes are operated and managed not only has a bearing on the vital interests of commune members and the masses and the matter of giving full rein to their initiative, but also affects a fundamental issue--the orientation and road of people's communes. We must conscientiously carry out the party Central Committee's instructions and the Hsianghsiang experience, endeavor to relieve the irrational burdens imposed on peasants, sincerely implement the party's policies, adhere to the principle of running people's communes industriously and thriftily and [words indistinct] and ascend to a new standard in the operations and administration of people's communes.
4. Strengthen the party's leadership. This is a key to enable people's communes to be constantly consolidated and developed.

The editorial continued: Party organizations at all levels should conscientiously carry out the recent important instruction of the party Central Committee on solving the problem of cadres' work style, sincerely correct and improve the work style of leadership, and further reinforce their leadership over people's communes. Efforts should be made to go to the masses to conduct investigations and study and effectively grasp the movement of "one criticism, two blows and three consolidations." Particular attention should be paid to straightening out leading bodies of people's communes. Leading cadres at various levels of people's communes should stand in the frontline of the movement, and [words indistinct] the masses.

They should be both commanders and fighters with both great and lofty aspirations of developing agriculture at top speed and achieving agricultural modernization, and a scientific approach of basing their actions on the current situation, seeking truth from facts and working vigorously and sincerely. They should study hard so as to become specialists proficient in political and economic work.

The editorial concluded: Reviewing the past, we are full of pride; looking ahead into the future, we become more unswerving in our fighting will. Let us hold still higher the great banner of Chairman Mao and, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, go all out, aim high, run the people's communes in a better way, expand agriculture at high speed and strive to make China a great, powerful, modern socialist state within this country.

SHANTUNG COMMUNE ACCOMPLISHMENTS CITED

SK111207Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Aug 78 SK

[Excerpts] After great leader and teacher Chairman Mao personally inspected (Peiyuan) commune in our province on 9 August 1958 and issued the great call that people's communes were fine, rural areas in Shantung Province, like rural areas throughout the country, enthusiastically responded to Chairman Mao's call and quickly stirred up an upsurge in building people's communes in a big way. Within a few months, the rural areas of Shantung Province developed from having 49,800 advanced agricultural producers' cooperatives to having 2,008 people's communes, thus basically switching over to people's communes.

Over the past 20 years, relying on the collective forces of people's communes, farmland capital construction in our province has grown from small and few in number to large and great in number, and more and more pleasing achievements have been scored. Especially since the agricultural conference of northern areas, the First National Learn-From-Tachai Work Conference and the smashing of the gang of four, the masses of cadres and commune members of people's communes have regarded Tachai and Hsiyang as their models, brought into play the revolutionary spirit of the foolish old man who moved the mountain, went in for criticism, worked energetically and stirred up a new upsurge in farmland capital construction. Every winter and spring Shantung Province has had more than 10 million people and combined professional teams and mass campaign engaging in a large scale people's war improving land and harnessing rivers. Shantung Province has adopted unified planning and comprehensive management in improving a whole mountain range, a whole river basin or a waterlogging area on a large scale, with speed and good quality. By the end of 1977, Shantung Province had plunged 9.8 billion man-hours into farmland capital construction, completed 16.2 billion cubic meters of earth and stone work, built 175 large and medium reservoirs, more than 5,000 small reservoirs and more than 35,000 ponds and dams, dug 450,000 machine driven wells, installed complete sets of machines for 380,000 wells, and built 22,039 large and small irrigation and drainage stations and 692 irrigation areas, each of which consisted of more than 10,000 mou of land. The irrigated area of the available cultivated land in our province is now more than 64 million mou.

Shantung Province has built 39,690,000 mou of farmland that gives stable and high yield regardless of drought or waterlogging. Shantung Province has also developed and harnessed more than 30 large and medium rivers. This development of farmland capital construction has substantially raised our ability to resist natural adversities and insure agricultural production.

In 1977, Shantung Province developed more than 120,000 commune-and-brigade run enterprises. Workers participating in labor amounted to more than 1.8 million. The annual output value reached 405 billion yuan.

Along with the development of commune and brigade-run enterprises, the economic income of communes and brigades increased year by year, by the end of 1977, the income of the two levels--communes and brigades--accounted for 41 percent of the economic income of the three levels of the people's communes--communes, brigades and production teams. One hundred percent of people's communes and 79 percent of brigades began to operate commune and brigade-run enterprises and developed diversified economy. The development of commune and brigade-run enterprises expanded and strengthened the collective economy and quickened the pace in mechanization of agriculture.

By 1977, Shantung Province had 12,560,000 horsepower of farm machines. Each production brigade averaged 156 horsepower of power machines--an increase of 12-fold as compared to that before the Great Cultural Revolution. The number of large, medium and small sized tractors reached more than 119,000, and mechanized farming area reached 46.8 percent. Electromechanically irrigated area reached 77.1 percent, and the processing and threshing of agricultural sideline products was also basically mechanized. Chemical fertilizer applied to each mou of farmland came to 70 catties.

People's communes adopted division of labor and professions, creating a boundless future for developing agricultural scientific experiments. In the past 20 years, the people's communes of our province have continuously developed agricultural scientific experimental activities, combined the professional teams with mass movements and scored important and great achievements. By the end of 1977, Shantung Province had 1,340 agricultural scientific experimental stations run by communes, more than 48,600 scientific experimental groups managed by production brigades and more than 140,000 scientific experimental teams managed by production teams. More than half of our counties and municipalities established agricultural scientific networks at the county, commune, brigade and production team levels. People participating in the mass scientific experimental contingents reached 1,030,000. At present, the strains of major crops in our province have been basically improved and the method of breeding strains is advancing toward modernization.

As for farming systems, a single crop each year or three crops in 2 years has been developed into double or triple cropping, and interplanting corn in wheatfields has been popularized throughout the province, resulting in expanded summer corn acreage as well as bumper harvests.

As for disease and insect pest control, most of the major diseases and insect pests of grain, cotton, oil-bearing and other crops in our province were in control or basically in control. Many scientific research achievements and technical innovations in forestry and animal husbandry have emerged.

Over the past 20 years, the grain output of people's communes in rural areas in our province has steadily increased. In 1977, when serious natural disasters took place, the total grain output throughout the province increased by 17.4 billion catties as compared to that of 1958, marking a 2.1 percent average annual progressive increase. In 1977, 77 counties, municipalities and prefectures fulfilled the target for per-mou yield of grain, 248 communes reached the target for areas south of the Yangtze River and 6,526 brigades topped the target for areas south of Tientsin set in the national program for agricultural development.

In winter last year and spring this year, the continued drought situation resulted in dry rivers and ponds and a serious decline in ground water level. Because people's communes engaged in large scale farmland capital construction and an antidrought people's war, Shantung Province still reaped a bumper wheat harvest this year. The diversified economy undertakings of people's communes such as forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery has also developed substantially.

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Along with the development of the collective economy, the commune members' livelihood has been gradually improved. In 1977, the total income of people's communes in rural areas in Shantung Province came to 8.88 billion yuan, marking a 61.8 percent increase as compared to that of 1958, which was a bumper year. The average distribution level to commune members increased by 66 percent as compared to that before the transformation to people's communes. In 1977, the total savings of commune members throughout the province reached over 739 million yuan, an increase of 8.5 fold over that before switching over to people's communes.

Collective accumulation and welfare undertakings were also gradually expanded. There were 1,982 public health centers run by communes in our province. More than 90 percent of brigades implemented the cooperative medical service system. Many communes and brigades built and ran nurseries and kindergartens. As for those commune members who enjoyed the "five guarantees" treatment, who suffered from difficult living conditions or who were unable to work, communes paid attention and showed concern for their livelihood. Some also gave labor insurance to aged commune members and sent aged commune members to old age homes. There were more than 96,000 middle and primary schools in rural areas throughout the province, an increase of more than 30,000 schools over 1958. More than 25,000 brigades had electricity. Industry, communications and telecommunications were also improved in outlook.

BRIEFS

CHEKIANG ARTIFICIAL RAIN--To support the struggle to combat drought, the Chekiang provincial meteorological and civil aviation bureaus and the fifth aviation team under the Shanghai Civil Aviation General Bureau conducted artificial rain-making experiments from 0748 to 0815 GMT on 12 July over Linan, Fuyang and Tunlu counties with good results. The experiments were sponsored by the Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee. [Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 16 Jul 78 OW]

KIANGSI CROPS--Kiangsi basically fulfilled its crash reaping and sowing task by "autumn begins" [8 August]. At present, various localities are continuing to enlarge the area sown to late rice and autumn miscellaneous grain. At the same time, they have switched their major efforts to the tending of autumn fields and have strived to make late rice surpass early rice, to reap a bumper autumn grain harvest and to make the annual per mou grain yield surpass the national agricultural development program target. This year, early rice yield in many localities has reached or surpassed the highest historical level. [Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Aug 78 HK]

HUNAN MEETING DEMANDS GOOD INDUSTRIAL RESULTS

HK120730Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 11 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] The provincial CCP committee has held a telephone conference on industry and communications which called on the province to work hard through August and September, insure that output in the third quarter exceeds that of the second and score outstanding results to greet National Days.

"Industry and communications output during July was fairly good despite the large cuts in electricity to meet the needs of agriculture in fighting drought. However, speaking of the whole industry and communications front, the July plans were not fulfilled well enough. The great majority of enterprises have not yet reached or surpassed their previous best levels in the eight economic indexes. The progress of straightening out the enterprises remains very slow. Standards of management and technology are still very low. The problem of poor product quality has not been fundamentally solved." The conference pointed out: The leadership at all levels must attach a high degree of importance to these problems and rapidly take effective steps to solve them. "Supporting agriculture in fighting drought remains the current major matter. The industry and communications departments must continue to insure this work. In electricity supply, it is necessary to give priority to electricity for fighting drought." The leadership should rectify the work style and eliminate fear of difficulties and slackness. They should do everything possible to promote production in August and September. Electricity must be consumed in a planned and thrifty way. It is necessary to grasp production in the fuel and raw materials industries and strive to increase light industrial production to fill the markets. All departments must fight a battle of emancipation in quality.

HUPEH DAILY EDITORIAL MARKS COMMUNES ANNIVERSARY

HK141431Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Aug 78 HK

[HUPEH DAILY 14 August editorial: "Run People's Communes Well and Speed Up the Modernization of Agriculture--In Commemoration of the 20th Anniversary of the Establishment of the People's Communes"]

[Excerpts] It has been 20 years since great leader and teacher Chairman Mao issued the instruction "people's communes are good" and the CCP Central Committee made resolutions on certain problems of people's communes. Filled with unique excitement, the 40 million people of our province are fervently and happily celebrating this historically significant, brilliant day. Over the past 20 years, the people's communes have undergone the fierce struggle between the two classes, roads and lines. Under party leadership, the poor and lower-middle peasants have defeated the interference and sabotage of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and the gang of four and the class enemies' attacks and slanders at home and abroad and won victory one after another.

Practical experience has proved that Chairman Mao's instruction "people's communes are good" is correct. People's communes are the best organizational form for our country to develop agricultural production at high speed, speed up agricultural mechanization and modernize agriculture. At present, our country is in a period of new development in socialist revolution and construction. We must further run people's communes well, bring the superiority of people's communes into full play, speed up the modernization of agriculture and make contributions to realizing the four modernizations and to fulfilling the general task for the new period. However, proceeding from their wolfish ambition to usurp party and state power, overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, for a long time the gang of four frenziedly sabotaged the party's various principles and policies, sabotaged the party's excellent traditions and work style and seriously impaired the socialist activism of the rural cadres and masses in a vain attempt to disrupt the collective.

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When the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua smashed the gang of four at a stroke, the stumbling block on the brilliant road of the people's communes was removed. A broad horizon has been opened up for correctly implementing the principles, policies and method on the people's communes, for restoring and carrying forward the party's excellent traditions and work style, for further running people's communes well and for marching toward agricultural mechanization and modernization.

KWANGSI HOLDS DISCUSSION ON CRITERIA OF TRUTH

HK120805Y Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] "In accordance with the instruction of the regional CCP committee, the regional institute of social sciences recently held a discussion meeting on the criteria of truth." There were over 80 participants including theoretical workers of organs at prefectural and municipal levels and of various universities and colleges.

"During the discussion meeting, details of the discussion meeting held in Peking on the criteria of truth were conveyed to the participants. The meeting held in Peking was sponsored by the Institute of Philosophy and the Editorial Department of CHE HSUEH YEN CHIU under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

The participants seriously discussed the issue that only practice can be the criterion of truth. They also seriously discussed other matters, including the relationship between theory and practice.

"Attending the discussion meeting were Liao Wei-hsiung, member of the Standing Committee of the regional CCP committee and director of the regional Propaganda Department, and (Sun Hung-chuan) and (Chang Pin), deputy directors of the regional Propaganda Department. Comrade Liao Wei-hsiung delivered a speech at the meeting."

In close connection with the speeches of Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairman Teng at the All-Army Political Work Conference and with the relevant articles carried by KWANGMING DAILY, PEOPLE'S DAILY and LIBERATION ARMY DAILY, the participants criticized the fallacies of Lin Piao and the gang of four on truth and distinguished between right and wrong on many questions.

"Comrade Liao Wei-hsiung pointed out in his speech: Only practice can be the criterion of truth. Theory must be integrated with practice. This is a fundamental principle of Marxism and has been Chairman Mao's consistent teaching. It is our party's fine tradition and work style. We must not talk about the principle in vague terms and must take a clear-cut stand in implementing it. We must be the principal advisors in discussions on the relationship between theory and practice. From now on, in integrating exposure and criticism of Lin Piao and the gang of four with the reality, we must continue to study and discuss the theory-practice relationship. As for the various areas' previously arranged study of philosophy, they must now place emphasis on studying the theory-practice relationship and conduct reeducation in the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge. They must also integrate their study with the study of some basic tenets of Marxist economics. They must conscientiously read the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, pay special attention to conscientiously studying the recently published talk of Chairman Mao at an enlarged work conference of the CCP Central Committee, study the important speeches of Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairman Teng at the All-Army Political Work Conference, study the important relevant article carried by the newspapers and journals of the central authorities, conscientiously adhere to the principle of the unity of theory and practice consistently promoted by Chairman Mao, dare to breach the forbidden theoretical zones as set up by Lin Piao and the gang of four, smash their spiritual shackles, emancipate thinking, eliminate lingering fear and give full play to the active role of revolutionary theory in serving politics and in serving the fulfillment of the general task for the new period."

I. 16 Aug 78

H 3

PRC
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

KWANGSI MEETING STRESSES IMPROVING CADRE WORK STYLE

HK141414Y Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] The Kwangsi Regional CCP Committee convened a Standing Committee meeting on 8 August to study and discuss the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee's investigation report on the bad work style of a few Hsuni County cadres and the party Central Committee's important instruction note. The meeting decided to hold a conference of responsible comrades of regional, prefectural, county and commune party committees after the busy summer reaping and sowing season to study and implement the reports and the central instructions on Hsianghsiang and Hsuni and to get a good grasp of implementing the party's policies and improving cadre work style.

Comrade Chiao Hsiao-kuang, first secretary of the regional CCP committee, spoke at the meeting. He said: "The problem of cadre work style and the problem of implementing policies are closely linked. If the cadres' work style is good, the party policies can be better implemented. Hence, in the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, we must solve seriously and well the problems of policies and of cadre work style and fully mobilize the activism of the cadres and masses. We will then have the guarantee for fulfilling the general task for the new period." He continued: "The problems reported in the investigation report on Hsuni County also exist to varying degrees in Kwangsi. The fundamental cause of these problems is the pernicious influence of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. Some people separate standpoint, viewpoint and method and set motive against results, engaging in pluralism. Marxist standpoint, viewpoint and method cannot be separated from each other, they are unified. Method is the reflection of standpoint and viewpoint. Motive and results are unified. If the method is wrong, it precisely proves that if the standpoint and viewpoint are incorrect, some people cannot clearly distinguish between socialist and capitalist things. They criticize socialist things as being capitalist. They also confuse the two different kinds of contradictions.

"The work style problems of some cadres in the lower levels are also caused in part by the fact that the leadership organs do not proceed from reality in arranging work and make arbitrary decisions, and they are also caused by the fact that some leading cadres fail to set a good example and act in a subjective way when they go down to the lower levels to inspect work. For instance, in arranging work some leading comrades set very strict demands without explaining the methods for carrying out the task. As a result, they set working hard in opposition to the policies, to a scientific approach, to a correct work style, and this causes compulsory orders to be issued. Hence, in solving the problem of work style we must not just look at the lower levels. We must start with the leading organs at all levels."

Chiao Hsiao-kuang said in conclusion: We must convey the central documents to the basic levels and organize the cadres everywhere to study them and fully appreciate them. It is necessary to use all propaganda media to publicize the issues of implementing policies and improving cadre work style. In this way, the party's fine traditions and work style can be revived and carried forward and cadre work style can be greatly improved.

KWANGTUNG HOLDS MEETING ON IMPLEMENTING CADRE POLICY

HK151410Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 15 Aug 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee recently held a meeting on implementing the cadre policy. In connection with our province's actual conditions, the participants angrily exposed and criticized the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four in sabotaging Chairman Mao's line on cadres and the cadre policy. Using the spirit of rectification, the participants conducted criticism and self-criticism, discovered threats, eliminated the pernicious influence, distinguished between right and wrong in line and raised their awareness of implementing the cadre policy.

The holding of this meeting was an important and practical step adopted by the provincial CCP committee after the enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the provincial CCP committee which proposed the combat measure of grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across Kwangtung. A total of 280 people attended the meeting including responsible comrades of the organization departments of Canton Municipality, Hainan Administrative Region and CCP committees of various prefectures, municipalities and counties and responsible comrades of provincial departments, committees, offices and bureaus concerned. Comrade Li Chien-chen, secretary of the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee, attended the meeting and gave several instructions. Comrade Ko Ching-yen, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee, gave a summation report at the meeting.

The participants said: In order to implement the cadre policy, we must take exposure and criticism of Lin Piao and the gang of four as the key link. The participants pointed out: Now is the time for us to thoroughly settle accounts with the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four in persecuting and destroying the cadres in our province. At present, if we are not angry with the deeds of Lin Piao and the gang of four, do not expose and criticize them and do not have a deep understanding of their crimes, our efforts to implement the cadre policy will be hindered. The participants said: Through exposing and criticizing Lin Piao and the gang of four, we must particularly distinguish between right and wrong in regard to the following questions:

1. Are our party's forces of cadres good or bad?
2. With regard to the cadres who made mistakes, shall we adopt the principle of learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient or cruelly struggle against them, mercilessly deal blows at them and finish them off with one fatal blow?
3. Is implementing the party's cadre policy a consolidation of the achievements scored in the Cultural Revolution or a reversal of verdicts made in the Cultural Revolution?
4. While dealing with cases, shall we adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts and of the mass line or follow idealism and metaphysics?

We must thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four, correct the line on cadres they reversed and rapidly and seriously do well in dealing with problems left over in the examination of cadres in order to really liberate those cadres who received blows, were persecuted and were wrongly and unfairly treated by Lin Piao and the gang of four and to really solve the problems of the cadres' families and children who were involved in the cases. Only by so doing can the masses of cadres and people plunge into the new Long March with high spirits.

The participants pointed out: In order to resolutely implement the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and rapidly implement the cadre policy well, party committees and organization departments at all levels must check on the work of implementing the cadre policy in their own localities, departments and units in line with the five basic requirements put forward by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on implementing the cadre policy, discover the shortcomings and put forward concrete requirements and measures to further implement the cadre policy. We must grasp main issues well, arrange priorities and solve problems gradually and in a planned way. We must also grasp the implementation of the policy for the grassroot cadres in the rural areas.

The participants noted: In order to implement the cadre policy we must basically and resolutely implement the line of the 11th national party congress, unite with all the forces that can be united, mobilize all positive factors and strive to realize the four modernizations and build a great and modern socialist state. The general principle is seeking truth from facts and the method is the mass line.

We must follow the instructions of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee, strictly distinguish between and correctly handle the two different kinds of contradictions and help more people by educating them and narrow the target of attack. With regard to the problems within the ranks of the people, we must implement the principle of learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient and the principle of severity in examination and criticism but leniency in organization and sentence. With regard to the problems of the contradiction between the enemies and ourselves, we must implement the policy of giving them a chance. We must use these principles and policies that have always been used by the party in our investigation and handling of every case. With regard to the cases which we correctly handled in the past, we must stand firm. With regard to the cases on which we made mistakes, we must dare to recognize our mistakes and resolutely correct them.

The participants stressed: We must strengthen the party's leadership over the work of implementing the cadre policy. Party committees at all levels must tightly and seriously grasp this work. The whole party, all levels and all departments must deal with cases. In order to rapidly improve the situation in which the implementation of the cadre policy in the previous stage was slow, the provincial CCP committee has demanded that party committees at all levels view doing this work well as an important task now and for a certain period of time in the future and put it in an important place on their agendas. Chiefs must be responsible for the work and personally take action. A party committee secretary should also be put in charge of this work. Responsible comrades must take the initiative in talking with the people and solve difficult problems together with the people and the personnel in charge of reexamining cases. Party committees must particularly grasp well those important and major cases which have wide influence and involve many people. We must also strengthen leadership over organization departments. To implement the cadre policy we must build a leadership group with members that have a strong party mentality, have good work style, belong to no faction and have a certain level of policy and ideology. Only by so doing can we have an organizational guarantee for doing well in this work.

The comrades who carry out the work of implementing the cadre policy must have a firm and clear-cut stand, be angry about the erroneous line and have deep proletarian feelings toward the comrades who were persecuted. Party committees at all levels must also strengthen work in regard to handling the people's letters and visits.

KWANGTUNG MEETING DISCUSSES TRADE UNION TASKS

HK141443Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 14 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] A Kwangtung provincial meeting of trade union representatives was recently held in Canton. The participants exposed and criticized the line of Lin Piao and the gang of four and further washed away their pernicious influence. The meeting also elected 96 provincial delegates to attend the Ninth National Trade Union Congress. Li Chien-chen, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and Kou Ching-yen, member of the committee's Standing Committee, received all the delegates and spoke.

Li Chien-chen said: "In the past, Lin Piao and the gang of four placed such hats on the trade unions as 'trade unions of the whole people,' 'production trade unions' and 'welfare trade unions,' and they described them as being precisely the same as syndicalism. They completely disrupted the trade unions, with the result that many of the unions' tasks could not be carried out and the unions became one of the severe disaster areas. Hence, we must expose and criticize the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four, seriously carry out rectification in connection with reality and further wash away their pernicious influence. In conducting rectification, it is necessary to bring democracy into full play, lay the problems on the table and conduct criticism and self-criticism. Comrades who have made mistakes should spontaneously make a self-examination.

"If they have made mistakes, they should correct them and things will be all right." She pointed out: "In the struggle to fulfill the general task for the new period and build China into a powerful and modern socialist state, the burden of the working class is very heavy and trade union work is extremely important. We must revive and develop trade union work and give full play to the proper role of the trade union organizations."

During the meeting the participants cited many facts to expose and criticize the interference in and sabotage of trade union work by Lin Piao and the gang of four. They pledged to implement as rapidly as possible Chairman Hua's instruction on rectifying and building the unions well. "Under the party's centralized leadership, it is now necessary to fully launch the worker masses to whip up a new upsurge in socialist labor emulation, go all out, aim high, battle hard through the last 5 months of the year and insure the all-round fulfillment and overfulfillment of this year's state plans, thus making proper contributions to reaching the goal of achieving great success in 3 years in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land and scoring outstanding achievements to greet the Ninth National Trade Union Congress."

BRIEFS

HUNAN DROUGHT--There has been little rain in Hunan since the beginning of spring. Precipitation in the first quarter was 30 percent less than normal. Average precipitation from January to the middle of July was 2.1 times less than normal. In some places, average precipitation was four to five times less than normal. In Chienyang Prefecture, 700,000 mou of early rice and midseason rice that were affected by drought were saved and a bumper harvest was reaped. Hsiangyin County relieved its 60,000 mou of early rice of the threat of drought. Lienyuan County has expanded its irrigated area by 100,000 mou. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Aug 78 HK]

HUPEH INSPECTION--Since the end of June, party organizations at all levels in Hsienning Prefecture have led the cadres and masses to combat drought. The prefecture has reaped bumper early-rice harvest. A bumper midseason rice harvest is also expected. Chang Yu-hua, secretary of the Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee, has gone to the prefecture to inspect and guide antidrought work. Over the past few days, Chang Yu-hua and leading comrades of the prefectural CCP committee have gone deep into some communes, brigades and antidrought work-sites in Hsienning, Chiayu, Puchi, Chungyang, Tungshan and Yanghsin counties to conduct investigation and study. They have given instructions on antidrought work. [Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Aug 78 HK]

KWANGTUNG MAGAZINE--In order to promote environmental protection work and to teach the people about it, Kwangtung has published a new magazine called ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION [HUAN CHING PAO HU]. The aim of the magazine is to publicize the party's principle and policy on environmental protection work, publicize knowledge on environmental protection and introduce the methods of handling and preventing wastes and pollution. The magazine is edited by the provincial environmental protection research institute and is published quarterly. The magazine is to be distributed throughout the country. [Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 12 Aug 78 HK]

HAINAN HEALTH CONFERENCE--The Hainan Regional Revolutionary Committee held a conference of representatives of advanced collectives and workers on the public health front and a public health science work conference in Haikow from 5 to 9 August. (Chao Kuang-chu), Lin Shu-lan, (Li Wan-fu), (Wang Ta-fang) and (Yu Hsin-li), responsible comrades of the Hainan regional CCP and revolutionary committees, attended the closing ceremony. A total of 650 people attended and exposed and criticized the gang of four and vowed to promote public health and medical work. Lin Shu-lan, Standing Committee member of the Hainan Regional CCP Committee and vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, gave a report at the opening ceremony. (Wang Ta-fang), vice chairman of the Hainan Regional Revolutionary Committee, spoke at the closing ceremony. [Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 12 Aug 78 HK]

I. 16 Aug 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
SOUTHWEST REGION

J 1

KWEICHOW FIRST SECRETARY MA LI NOTES ECONOMIC GAINS

HK151045Z Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Aug 78 HK

[Report on speech by Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Ma Li at 6 August plenum of provincial CCP committee work conference: "Fully Mobilize the Socialist Enthusiasm of the Peasants, Do Well in Autumn Planting and Whip Up a New Upsurge in Farmland Capital Construction"]

[Summary] Comrade Ma Li said: "The participants who attended this provincial party work conference have seriously studied the important instruction of Chairman Hua, the important speech of Vice Chairman Li Hsien-nien and the summation report of Vice Premier Chi Teng-Kuei at the National Conference on Farmland Capital Construction. They have also studied the party Central Committee's instruction notes issued in connection with the circulation of the report of the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee, Hunan, on seriously implementing the party's policy in order to reduce unreasonable burdens on the peasants, and the investigation report of the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee on the problem of some cadres in Hsuni County in giving compulsory orders and violating law and discipline. They have exchanged experiences gained in studying and implementing the two important documents of the party Central Committee, in promoting farmland capital construction in a big way, and in reaping a bumper harvest of summer grains and oil bearing crops this year." The instruction, speech and summation report on farmland capital construction and the two important instruction notes of the party Central Committee are very important to promoting farmland capital construction and to improving the work style of cadres and reducing the burdens on peasants. We must seriously study and implement them.

Comrade Ma Li talked about five issues in his report:

"1. We must correctly understand our province's present excellent situation in revolution and production. Under the wise leadership and warm concern of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and on the basis of grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order throughout Kweichow, the people of all nationalities throughout our province have worked very hard in the first half of this year. As a result, we have scored great achievements in all work. A situation of stability, unity and a leap forward has emerged. The general task for the new period and the new constitution are deep in the hearts of the people. The third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four is developing deeply and well. The two blows movement is also developing in a big way with leadership and plans.

"The masses of cadres and people have strived to study the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and the party's various policies have been further implemented. Leadership groups at all levels have been further strengthened through rectification. The movements to learn from Tachai in agriculture and Taching in industry are developing well. Beginning in early April this year, a great debate on the party's economic policy has been widely conducted in the rural areas. Since July, the two important instruction notes of the party Central Committee have been seriously conveyed to, and implemented, in the rural areas. Leading cadres at all levels have personally and tightly grasped this work, cultivated and trained backbone elements and exposed and criticized the crimes of the gang of four in sabotaging the party's economic policy together with the masses of commune members and people in order to eliminate their pernicious influence. As a result, the party's policies have been gradually implemented, the cadres' work style has been improved and the socialist enthusiasm of the masses of commune members and people has been mobilized. We have also won several consecutive battles in agricultural production, reaped a bumper harvest of summer grains and oil bearing crops and completed the transplanting of spring crops in a big way. The province's output of summer grains increased by 14.7 percent over last year. The output of rape also increased by 82.5 percent over last year.

"Through studying, publicizing and implementing the draft of the decision of the party Central Committee on several problems regarding speeding up industrial development and the 30 points on industry, the enthusiasm of the masses of staff and workers on the industry front has been greatly mobilized. As a result, enterprise rectification and the socialist labor emulation campaign are developing well. The total value of industrial output in the province between January and July increased by 75.8 percent as compared with the same period last year. The situation on the capital construction front is excellent. Between January and July, the front fulfilled its investment plan with an increase of 49.3 percent as compared with the same period last year."

The situation on the communications and transportation front is also excellent. Industrial enterprises have done well in turning losses into profits since April and their profits have increased every month. The purchase and sale of commodities are thriving and prices are stable. Furthermore, market supply has been improved. Revenue income has greatly increased, setting an all-time record. The situation on the science and technology, culture, education, public health and other fronts is also excellent. We have also scored great achievements in revolutionizing and modernizing the PLA units of the provincial military district, the PLA units stationed in our province and militia.

Confirming the excellent situation in the province, Comrade Ma Li said: All the great achievements we have scored can be attributed to the wise leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. However, development is uneven and we still have many problems to solve. We must recognize our shortcomings, overcome them and continue to work hard.

"2. We must resolutely study, discuss and implement well the two important instruction notes of the party Central Committee.

[Lengthy passage indistinct apparently containing issues 3., 4. and 5.]

"Industrial departments and scientific research units must strengthen research and investigation in order to promote and popularize farm machinery." Agricultural machinery departments must do well in helping communes and production brigades repair farm tools and machinery. They must also cultivate and train agricultural machinery personnel. Party committees at all levels are key to promoting agriculture. The provincial CCP committee demanded: "The planning, materials, industry, capital construction, communications, management, water transportation, fiscal and financial, commerce, supply and marketing, science and technology, culture and education and public health departments as well as party committees of various prefectures, autonomous prefectures, municipalities and counties must act in accordance with the series of instructions, principles and policies of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on strengthening agriculture, carefully check on whether they have really supported agriculture and have done good things for the peasants in their localities and units, and check on whether they have really implemented the principle of taking agriculture as the foundation. They must also find out what has happened in regard to the development of agriculture in their localities and units. We must fully bring contradictions to light. Party committee secretaries must really take action. Proceeding from reality, we must recognize our shortcomings and formulate concrete measures to support and grasp agriculture well. We must turn the hands that squeeze, curb and hurt agriculture into strong hands that support agriculture. We must become promoters of agriculture."

YUNNAN CULTURAL SYSTEM REVERSES VERDICTS ON CASES

HK151115Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] In the struggle to penetrate, expose and criticize Lin Piao's and the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line, the cultural system at provincial level in Yunnan has seriously implemented the party's policies and publicly reversed verdicts on cases involving grievances, false cases and cases of miscarriages of justice which were caused by Lin Piao's and the gang of four's serious interference and sabotage during the great proletarian Cultural revolution.

During the Cultural Revolution, the cultural system was disrupted by Lin Piao's and the gang of four's theory of the dictatorship of the sinister line in literature and art. "Many of the cadres and masses were branded capitalist roaders, revisionists and counterrevolutionaries. More than 80 percent of the people were said to have taken the wrong side. They were aggrieved and persecuted. Some of their families and children were implicated. Since the smashing of the gang and while leading the cadres and masses to penetratingly expose and criticize Lin Piao's and the gang's counterrevolutionary crimes, party organizations at all levels of the cultural system in the province have seriously checked up on the cases involving grievances, false cases and cases of miscarriages of justice which were caused by Lin Piao's and the gang of four's interference and sabotage. In accordance with the party's policies, they have gradually handled these cases."

The party group of the provincial Cultural Bureau recently held a rally to reverse the verdicts on some of these cases and publicly redressed the grievances of the victims including (Tang Hua), (Yang Li-kun), (Liu Fu-te), (Wu Tung-li), (Li Li-mei), (Wu San-pi), (Li Hsiang-li) and (Tao Yuan-tu), (Tang Hua), former acting director of the provincial Cultural Bureau, scored very great achievements and made many contributions. "The bourgeois factional forces wielded Lin Piao's and the gang of four's big clubs of 'suspecting all' and 'overthrowing all' and stuck the label of capitalist roader on Comrade (Tang Hua). They struck merciless blows at him." When Lin Piao and the gang struck blows at and persecuted the cadres and masses, (Yang Li-kun), a famous actor, bravely resisted them. He was stigmatized as an active counterrevolutionary and imprisoned. (Liu Fu-te), former vice chairman of the Kunming branch of the Chinese Writers' Association and a member of the Executive Committee of the Chinese Writers' Association, promoted Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary and art line. Due to the fact that Lin Piao and the gang of four pushed the reactionary theory of the dictatorship of the sinister line in literature and art, (Liu Fu-te) was persecuted and branded as a reactionary writer. He was expelled from the party.

"Party organizations at all levels of the cultural system at provincial level and the masses have resolved to continue to do a good job of checking up on the cases involving grievances, of screening cadres and of reinvestigation. They have also resolved to speed up their work and strive to score still greater achievements in a shorter time in the work of implementing the party's policy on cadres."

BRIEFS

YUNNAN EARLY RICE--Yunnan Province reaped a bumper early-rice harvest this year. Its total yield of early rice this year was 11.4 percent more than last year. The total yield of early rice in Hsishuang Panna Tai Autonomous Prefecture was 47.5 percent more than last year. The total yield of early rice in Ssumao Prefecture was 32.4 percent more than last year. The total yield of early rice in various prefectures, autonomous prefectures and municipalities including Tehung, Chuhsiung, Tungchuan and Yuchi, was 10 percent more than last year. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Aug 78 HK]

YUNNAN SPRING CROPS--The total yield of spring-harvested crops in Yunnan this year was 300 million catties more than in 1977, a 12.9 percent increase. Yields in 14 of 17 prefectures, autonomous prefectures and municipalities were more than in 1977. Chingku County expanded the area sown to spring-harvested crops by 27,000 mou and its total yield this year was 60 percent more than in 1977. The area sown to spring-harvested crops in Yenshan county this year was 13,000 mou larger than originally planned and 40,000 mou larger than in 1976. The county's total yield this year was 70 percent more than in 1977. The province cultivated 3.8 million mou of sample [yang pan tien] fields of spring-harvested crops in 1977 and per-mou yield generally reached more than 400 catties. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Aug 78 HK]

INNER MONGOLIA DAILY ON PRE-CULTURAL REVOLUTION YEARS

OW150314Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpts of article by INNER MONGOLIA DAILY editorial department: "The Brilliant and Victorious 19 Years"]

[Excerpts] There were 19 years between the founding of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region in 1947 to the beginning of the Great Cultural Revolution in 1966. How should we evaluate and understand all this time and the overall work in Inner Mongolia in these 19 years? Was the situation excellent or deplorable during that period? Did we make brilliant achievements in revolution and construction or no progress at all? Were the overwhelming majority of cadres of various nationalities good and relatively good or was there not a single good cadre? In short, was the work in the autonomous region led by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line or by a counterrevolutionary revisionist and national splittist, sinister line? This is a major political issue. We must discuss it with clarity. If we don't make it completely clear, we cannot clearly understand a series of major issues of right and wrong in the autonomous region since the Cultural Revolution, end chaos and restore order and solve various problems thoroughly, and elimination of the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four will be nothing but empty talk.

First, let us recall how, after the beginning of the Cultural Revolution, Lin Piao, the gang of four and their followers in Inner Mongolia adopted the fake left and real right tactic, energetically practiced idealism and metaphysics, viciously slandered the excellent situation during the 19 years before the Cultural Revolution, wantonly framed revolutionary cadres of various nationalities in the autonomous region, completely negated brilliant achievements in the autonomous region and denied the brilliant history of the struggles of the people of various nationalities during these 19 years in order to realize their counterrevolutionary purpose.

Later, they wantonly reversed right and wrong, confounded black and white, falsely accused people, created chaos in Inner Mongolia and committed various crimes in the autonomous region. As early as 1964, a leading henchman of the Lin Piao antiparty clique began to attack the work in Inner Mongolia, asserting there was no revolutionary atmosphere in the region's work. This was the first signal by the clique to attack the people of various nationalities in the autonomous region. On the eve of the Cultural Revolution, when Lin Piao and Chiang Ching collaborated in dishing up the fallacy that the literary and art front was dominated by a sinister line prior to the Cultural Revolution, that henchmen of theirs also collaborated with a leading person of the bourgeois factional setup in Inner Mongolia and that person who had usurped an important position of the Inner Mongolia CCP Committee and created confusion in the autonomous region. They worked together in doing various evil things. They launched an all out attack against Comrade Ulanfu, then first secretary of the Inner Mongolia Regional CCP Committee, and a large number of veteran revolutionary cadres.

They described the 19 years following the establishment of the autonomous region as all wrong. They hurled serious charges and accusations at Comrade Ulanfu and the broad masses of revolutionary cadres. The brilliant achievements of the people of various nationalities in Inner Mongolia under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao during those 19 years they deemed as criminal evidence that they had opposed the party and betrayed the country. As a result, these historical years since the founding of the autonomous region were fundamentally confounded by them.

At the beginning of 1967 when Lin Piao and the gang of four were whipping up the so-called "February adverse current," this group of careerists and conspirators again used that portion of power they had usurped to label the majority of revolutionary veteran cadres as "Ulanfu's surrogates" and "pioneers and sinister and active supporters of the February adverse current."

They smeared the majority of Communist Party members and masses as "conservatives" and the "social foundation set against the party and state." Later, while purifying the class ranks, some of the chief responsible persons of the former core group of the party in the autonomous region, influenced by the counterrevolutionary revisionist line peddled by Lin Piao and the gang of four, again ranted that "Ulanfu's sinister line is broad and extensive." They vigorously developed a campaign to "drag out the sinister line and eliminate pernicious influence," and created the shocking incident in which false, wrong accusations were made against (Chin Nei-jen) and others, thus causing injury, disability and death to thousands of revolutionary cadres and the revolutionary masses.

They further confused the class ranks, trampled upon the unity among people of all nationalities and undermined production and construction. With the support of Lin Piao and the gang of four, a reactionary bourgeois factionalist setup founded by lordlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries, bad elements, newborn bourgeois elements, smasher-and-grabbers, looters and criminals of all types was established in Inner Mongolia. Disguising themselves as "rebels," they pulled the wool over the eyes of the masses who knew little about the actual situation, and ruthlessly persecuted revolutionary cadres and masses. They attacked the PLA and the military organizations as the "handful in the army." They seized and usurped political power, engaged in beating, smashing, grabbing and stealing, did all kinds of evil things, and created widespread pernicious influence.

Smearing Inner Mongolia as a "pool of stagnant water," Lin Piao, the gang of four and their followers in Inner Mongolia had the basic goal of totally denying the glorious history of struggle waged by the people of all nationalities in Inner Mongolia over those 19 years under the leadership of Chairman Mao, and of negating the tremendous achievements scored by Inner Mongolia over the 19 years after the founding of the autonomous region, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Their criminal plot was to negate Inner Mongolia's achievements over those 19 years, according to the counterrevolutionary political program of Lin Piao and the gang of four; overthrow the large number of revolutionary leading cadres; usurp the leadership in Inner Mongolia; and realize their fond dream of "changing the dynasty."

In order to deny the glorious history of Inner Mongolia over those 19 years, Lin Piao, the gang of four and their followers in Inner Mongolia directed the spearhead of attack at the party's policy of regional autonomy among various minority nationalities. They said: "To implement the policy of regional autonomy among national minorities is equal to practicing splittism among people of national minorities and developing an independent kingdom. This means putting a few people in control of many." This viciously slandered Chairman Mao's policy of regional autonomy among national minorities.

In the course of socialist transformation in the pastoral area, the Inner Mongolian Regional CCP Committee also paid attention to correctly and flexibly implementing party principles and policies, and put forward the general principles: rely on the herdsmen, unite all the forces that can be united and achieve socialist transformation in animal husbandry.

Since January 1958 the socialist transformation of animal husbandry has been basically accomplished in the autonomous region. Eighty-five percent of livestock-breeding households are engaged in livestock-breeding cooperatives, the majority of herdsmen have undergone socialist transformation, and the number of livestock in sties has reach 24,470,000 head.

The masses of cadres in Inner Mongolia are nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought along with the glorious history of struggle and our fine traditions. As early as 1923, the CCP had recruited party members in Inner Mongolia and set up the party's basic organizations. A large number of cadres of Mongolian, Han and other national minorities have grown up in the course of struggle. Advancing wave upon wave and working hard, they have made indelible contributions under party leadership on behalf of the people's liberation and national emancipation.

After the founding of the autonomous region, these revolutionary veteran cadres assumed leading posts in party and government organs, where they played significant roles. In those 19 years the autonomous regional CCP committee paid close attention to the training and growth of cadres of national minorities. These cadres were significant in implementing the party's line, in strengthening unity among people of various nationalities, and in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. They became the main force in the development of socialist revolution and construction.

During the 19 years after the founding of Inner Mongolia, the autonomous region witnessed progress by leaps and bounds in politics, economics, culture and other fields. All trades and fields flourished. Earthshaking changes have taken place in industry. The total industrial output in 1965 was 38 times of that of 1947. The per-mou yield of grain crops in 1965 was 2.15 times that in 1946. The number of hogs in 1965 in Inner Mongolia was 5.5 times of that in 1946.

Today, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and in the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, the things Lin Biao and the gang of four turned upside down after the 19 years from the founding of the autonomous region have finally been set to right. This is a great victory for Mao Tsetung Thought and a tremendous achievement in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four.

We must hoist high the great banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, closely rally around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, fight well the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, further strengthen the unity of people of all nationalities, win still greater achievements in Inner Mongolia's revolution and construction and make contributions to building China into a powerful socialist country before the turn of the century.

INNER MONGOLIA DAILY ON RECTIFYING CADRES' WORK STYLE

OW111906Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Aug 78 OW

[Report on INNER MONGOLIA DAILY commentator's article: "Conscientiously Implement the Central Authorities' Instructions, Rectify the Cadres' Work Style"--date not given]

[Excerpts] The article says: The party Central Committee recently approved and circulated a Shensi provincial party committee investigation report on criticizing the imposition of coercive measures on people and the violations of law and discipline by a few cadres in Hsuni County along with an important instruction on conscientiously seeking solutions to problems concerning cadres' work styles. This was another important move and major policy decision in the wake of the party Central Committee's decision to approve and circulate the report by Hsinghsiang County CCP Committee, Hunan Province, on implementing the policy of reducing peasants' burdens. This move is essential to efforts in having the broad masses bring their enthusiasm for socialism into full play, rapidly developing socialist agriculture, and accomplishing the general task for the new period.

All these major policy decisions by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua have been warmly supported by the whole party and people throughout the country. Party committees at all levels in Inner Mongolia must make these decisions known to every household member and thoroughly carry them out. They should effectively implement party policies, rectify the cadres' work style, put leading groups at all levels in good order and quickly try to resolve existing problems involving cadres' work style. Only in this way can they be successful in reviving and carrying forward the party's fine traditions. Vast numbers of cadres of all nationalities are mostly good or fairly good. They have contributed greatly to the socialist cause.

However, problems like those in Hsuni County also exist to varying degrees in the rural and pastoral areas of our autonomous region. As the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four develops in depth, all localities must fully mobilize the masses to eliminate the pernicious influence of the gang of four and conscientiously examine the problem of cadres' work style. While doing this, they must follow the party Central Committee's instructions and take into account the actual local situation. When problems like those of Hsuni County arise, they must take effective measures and make conscientious efforts to solve them. The INNER MONGOLIA DAILY commentator's article points out: In our efforts to fundamentally solve the problem of cadres' work style and radically rectify this problem, party committees at all levels throughout the autonomous region must thoroughly implement the party Central Committee's instructions and educate cadres at all levels and party members in the party's traditions and policies, the socialist legal system, and "the three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention for party and government cadres." Only in this way can we constantly carry forward our party's fine traditions and work style, and strengthen unity to new victories in socialist revolution and construction.

The article concludes: Our present and urgent militant tasks are to thoroughly implement the party's policies, effectively reduce the peasants' and herdsmen's burdens, rectify cadres' work style, and improve relations between cadres and the masses. Implementation of these tasks is essential to efforts for encouraging peasants and herdsmen to bring into full play their socialist enthusiasm, enhancing the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and animal husbandry and developing agriculture and animal husbandry. Leading comrades at all levels must attach significance to implementation of the party Central Committee's instructions and thoroughly and conscientiously carry them out. Only by so doing can we speed up the development of socialist agriculture and animal husbandry in Inner Mongolia.

TSINGHUA UNIVERSITY IMPLEMENTS PARTY'S CADRE POLICY

OW160402Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0243 GMT 12 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 12 Aug--The party committee of Tsinghua University has firmly adhered to the principle of seeking truth from facts and "correcting all mistakes." It has conducted thorough investigations on past major incidents, cases of unjust and erroneous verdicts and framings by Lin Piao, the "gang of four," their sinister follower Chih Chun and other followers. It has implemented the party's policy on cadres and intellectuals and whipped up the revolutionary enthusiasm of teachers and cadres.

Tsinghua University was a "serious disaster area" during the time the "gang of four," their sinister follower Chih Chun and others enforced a fascist rule at the university. For some 10 years, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" controlled the university leadership through their followers and sinister henchmen. They frenziedly advocated such fallacies as "dictatorship by a sinister line in the past" and "completely smashing everything." They instigated ultraleft ideology such as "doubting everything" and "overthrowing everything," energetically pushed the "two assessments," wantonly trampled on the party's policy, attacked and persecuted a large number of cadres and intellectuals, created many counter-revolutionary incidents, framed people and gave unjust and erroneous verdicts to an alarming extent. More than 20 percent of the total number of university staff members and workers before the Cultural Revolution were involved in cases under their investigation and review. Among them, more than 170 persons were considered to be involved in cases of contradiction between ourselves and our enemies. Dozens were persecuted to death or incapacitated. They slandered intellectuals as "bourgeois intellectuals," accused nearly 100 professors of being "bourgeois academic authorities" and framed false accusations against many good comrades who adhered to their principles and worked hard.

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Since last August, the party committee of the university has reinvestigated 1,228 old cases. After conscientiously investigating and studying those cases, it has completely overthrown unjust and erroneous verdicts and framed up cases passed on and created by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" by following the principle of "eliminating all counterrevolutionary things and correcting all mistakes." It held meetings to rehabilitate and restore honor for those comrades persecuted by Lin Piao and the "gang of four." The party committee of the university also held a memorial service to restore the honor of three comrades who were persecuted to death by Lin Piao, the "gang of four" and their followers and sinister henchmen.

At present, the university is making prompt arrangements to reassign those teachers and cadres whose honor has been restored to appropriate posts according to their abilities and the requirements of work. It is also promoting a number of teachers who have shown high political consciousness and professional and practical ability to various leading posts.

SHANSI PROVINCE'S TACHAI COMMUNE FORGES AHEAD

OW160528Y Peking NCNA in English 0509 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW

[NCNA correspondent: "China's Pace-setting Commune Forges Ahead"]

[Text] Taiyuan, 16 Aug (HSINHUA)--The Tachai people's commune in Hsiyang County of north China's Shansi Province has, over the past ten years, transformed all its 1,200 hectares of farmland. Despite severe natural disasters, last year it produced 10,290 tons of grain, 4.6 times as much as in 1958 when it was set up. The commune is named after the Tachai production brigade, one of its 16 brigades, which is the national pacesetter for agriculture.

The commune undertakes farmland capital construction in the winter-spring period of every year. Labour power and resources of all its subdivisions are mobilized under a unified plan. More than 100 peasant builders are a permanent construction force. In the five-month period from the end of autumn harvest last year to the beginning of spring sowing this year, the commune built 16 kilometres of stone dykes on rock-strewn river banks to ward off floods, levelled 850 hectares of land and changed 19 kilometres of gullies into stone-lined tunnels to help discharge flood water in the rainy season.

The commune is on the loess highland of north China. The farmland was cut by mountain torrents into innumerable small plots, the biggest being no more than a fifth of a hectare and the smallest equivalent to the size of a straw hat.

Tachai production brigade pioneered in transforming the natural surroundings in the area. Under the leadership of its then party Secretary Chen Yung-kuei, who is now a vice-premier of the State Council, the 80 or so families of the villages worked hard for many years and changed their farmland as well as their poverty-stricken life. Chairman Mao Tsetung in 1964 issued the call "in agriculture, learn from Tachai."

The brigade is still ahead of its counter-parts in the commune in output and mechanization, but the gap has been narrowed. Terraced fields have been built on all the hills in the commune, of which 330 hectares gives stable, high yields despite drought or excess rain. Many plots are large enough to be ploughed by tractors, ranging in size from a few to more than a dozen hectares.

These were built by removing whole hilltops by directional blast to fill in gullies. More than 500 water conservancy projects have been built, bringing 733 hectares under irrigation.

The heavy manual labour in farmland capital construction is being gradually replaced by machines. The commune now has more than 100 tractors and eleven trucks. It has mechanized or semimechanized ploughing, sowing, harvesting, irrigation and other farm operation, as well as transport and processing farm and sideline produce.

The commune bought these machines with part of the profits made by its eleven factories, which use such locally available material as lime stone, coal and alum for raw material. Such profits came to several million yuan last year, accounting for 60 percent of the commune's total income. The same year, the commune farm machinery repair works made some threshing and other machines, in addition to repairing 20,000 pieces of farm machinery for the brigades. Another commune-run factory lent a helping hand to brigades having difficulties by producing large quantities of pottery water pipes for them when the area was hit by the severest drought in many years in 1976.

A significant part of the income drawn from industry is used to help pull up brigades with economic difficulties. High on a mountain, 1,190 metres above sea level, Mengshan brigade used to be almost inaccessible. In dry seasons, even drinking water for the people and animals had to be carried to the village along snaking trails from the county-seat seven kilometres further down the mountain. Girls in other villages vowed never to marry into the village, which was known far and wide for its poverty.

Things began to pick up in 1975 when the brigade, financed by the commune, opened up a motor road leading to the county-seat. Last year, the commune completed a 100,000-yuan project which brings water up the mountains for the people of Mengshan and nine other production brigades and their land. The commune helped Mengshan plant more than one million trees, of which 50,000 are fruit trees. The village is able for the first time in its history to supply the state with part of its surplus grain.

TIENTSIN AIR DEFENSE OFFICE HOLDS DENUNCIATION RALLY

SK140550Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 5 Aug 78 SK

[Summary] The People's Air Defence Office under the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee recently held a denunciation rally for the people's air defence front to criticize the crimes of the gang of four and certain responsible persons of Tientsin Municipality. Criticism speeches to the rally pointed out that following the gang of four, certain responsible persons of Tientsin interfered with Tientsin's air defence work, ran counter to Chairman Mao's strategic principle of digging tunnels deep, and weakened and undermined Tientsin air defence construction.

After the State Council and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee transmitted a document in July 1974 calling for efforts to improve leading organizations of people's air defence work, Tientsin's People's Air Defence Office submitted reports every year to the Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee on how to establish and improve Tientsin's people's air defence organizations at various levels. But the municipal CCP committee procrastinated in giving solutions.

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In formulating plans for air defence construction, the municipal CCP committee did not make specifications concerning building materials such as steel stock and timber. As a result, every year materials for air defence construction were in a short supply and air defence projects were unable to be completed.

TIENTSIN RALLY EXPOSES ANTI-SCIENCE, RESEARCH CAMPAIGN

SK140601Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 5 Aug 78 SK

[Summary] On 2 August, the Tientsin Municipal Scientific and Technological Committee held a rally to expose and criticize certain responsible persons who attacked and persecuted scientific and technical personnel and damaged science and technology. Secretary of the Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee (Chang Huai-shan) presided over the rally. Criticism speeches pointed out that as a result of many framed-up, unjust and erroneous accusations, some scientific and technical personnel in Tientsin were punished physically and mentally or driven to death. Others were attacked, confined in cattle sheds or investigated.

All teachers at or above associate professor level of the 11 colleges and universities were attacked. So were all scientific and technical personnel at or above engineer level of scientific research units, plants and enterprises.

Certain responsible persons of Tientsin City not only disbanded the Tientsin Municipal Scientific and Technological Committee and the Tientsin Scientific and Technological Association, but also destroyed all their materials. Among the 59 scientific research units in the city, 31 were disbanded, and 5 of the 6 agro-scientific research institutes were disbanded, so that Tientsin's agricultural scientific research work had to be suspended for a time.

BRIEFS

HOPEI HEALTH CONFERENCE--The Hopei Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a telephone conference on 2 July calling on the whole province to emulate and popularize the experience of Yentai Prefecture in meeting health standards and to do a good job of basic health work with emphasis on improving latrines. Chang Cheng-hsien, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the provincial patriotic public health campaign committee, spoke. [Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jul 78 OW]

TIENTSIN PLANNED PARENTHOOD--The Tientsin Municipal Planned Parenthood Work Conference was recently held in Chi County. Responsible comrades of the Tientsin municipal party and revolutionary committees attended and spoke at the conference. Present were members of the planned parenthood leading group of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee and responsible persons of the planned parenthood leading group office. The conference relayed and studied the guidelines of the first meeting of the newly elected planned parenthood leading group of the State Council and the important speeches of Li Hsien-nien, vice chairman of the party Central Committee and concurrently vice premier of the State Council and of Chen Mu-hua, leader of the planned parenthood leading group of the State Council and discussed the arduous task facing Tientsin in planned parenthood work. [Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 6 Aug 78 SK]

TIENTSIN WATER SUPPLY--On the afternoon of 31 July a ribbon cutting ceremony was held for the successful completion of the water supply station of Peitakang reservoir in Tientsin, which Lin Hu-chia, first secretary of the Tientsin municipal party committee, inspected on 11 June. Leading persons of the Tientsin municipal party and revolutionary committees attended the ceremony. Vice Chairman of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee Li Chung-yuan spoke. [Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 31 Jul 78 SK]

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NCNA REPORTS ADVANCES IN TACHING OILFIELD EDUCATION

OW121400Y Peking NCNA in English 0721 GMT 12 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Taching, 12 Aug (HSINHUA)--A highly successful system of education has been developed in Taching under the propelling force of demands for trained personnel made upon the oilfield. Advancing in leaps and bounds, Taching has trained ninety thousand middle school and college graduates in 18 years and it now has 155,700 students.

To cope with growing production and modernization, the Taching Petroleum Institute offers 12 specialities including oil drilling, crude oil production, oil refining and drilling machinery. Every year the institute enrolls hundreds of Taching middle school graduates.

Facing the prospects of greater modernization, young workers have become zealous students. They either do college courses in their spare time or they may enroll in the oilfield's 30 workers' colleges where they study full time for two and a half years with full pay. Workers who are junior middle school graduates may study for 3 years in four technical schools offering four specialities: Oil drilling, machinery repairs, automobile repairs and petro-chemistry. Another 2,100 spare-time schools take care of 150,000 workers and their families with a lower educational background. They offer regular middle school courses with the addition of scientific and technical subjects and foreign languages. Because they are highly motivated, Taching's students and workers have set a record of rapid progress in study and have become skilled workers within a very short time.

By no means has the oilfield neglected its school-children. There are over 380 kindergartens, 345 primary schools and 225 middle schools for the children of the oil workers. Beginning in primary school the children are given lessons on petroleum and geology. Taching also has a training school for medical workers and another for teachers. Taching's system of developing its educational facilities is now being adopted in other oilfields, metallurgical and mining centres throughout the country.

BRIEFS

KIRIN FOOD SANITATION--Recently the Kirin Planning Commission, the Scientific and Technological Committee, and the departments of commerce, agriculture, light industry, public health, grain, chemical engineering, animal husbandry, foreign trade, communications, supply and marketing, and environmental protection jointly held an enlarged meeting of food sanitation leading group to convey the guidelines of the National Food Sanitation Work Conference, formulate plans for preventing food contamination, and urge for efforts to improve food sanitation. The meeting held that some localities and departments still did not pay adequate attention to food sanitation work and food contamination occurred frequently. It held that departments concerned should attach great importance to this problem, and strengthen their leadership over food sanitation work so as to improve food sanitation and prevent food contamination. [Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 Aug 78 SK]

KANSU LEADER ATTENDS PROVINCIAL TACHING CONFERENCE

HK151200Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 14 Aug 78 HK

[Report on report by Ko Shih-ying, Standing Committee member of the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, at the 12 August plenary session of the provincial conference on learning from Taching in industry]

[Excerpts] After reviewing the achievements made by the industry, communications and capital construction fronts of Kansu in penetratingly exposing and criticizing the gang of four and their agents in Kansu and in launching the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry and to build Taching-type enterprises everywhere, Comrade Ko Shih-ying emphatically discussed several issues.

The first issue was: Ceaselessly deepen the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. The report noted: At present, we must in particular adopt effective measures to seriously solve the problems in various backward units. All those units where investigations have not been thoroughly conducted and where the lid has not yet been removed from class struggle must first mobilize the masses to remove the lid. They must investigate one by one the persons and events connected with the conspiratorial activities of the gang of four to usurp party and state power. They must remove from various leadership posts and investigative organs those people who have acted like "the despotic ruler of the south" and "the despotic ruler of the north," those who have done all sorts of wicked things and those who have caused political earthquakes. They must leave no lurking pest behind. Regarding those key targets of investigation who are still engaged in activities to reverse verdicts, they must mobilize the masses to criticize them again. All those units where there is no investigation work or where investigation work has been completed must focus on eliminating the remnant poison. They must pay attention to giving free rein to the masses and to resolutely doing a good job of fighting the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four.

In the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, we must seriously do a good job of promoting the two blows movement. This is an important part of digging deep into the social foundation of the gang of four and of eliminating the remnant poison of the gang. We must treat and lead this struggle seriously, adopt the methods of integrating what is on the inside with what is on the outside, of integrating the higher levels with the lower levels and of integrating the cities with the countryside and mobilize the masses to vigorously fight a people's war. We must deal telling blows at the restoration and sabotage activities of class enemies and capitalist forces in the cities and the countryside. At the same time, we must pay attention to correcting capitalist tendencies among the people. We must seriously punish a small number of elements who have beaten, smashed and looted and who have done all sorts of wicked things. We must never be lenient toward them.

The second issue was: Firmly grasp the consolidation of various enterprises and quicken the pace of learning from Taching in industry. The report said: Practice in Kansu over the past few years has demonstrated that to quicken the pace of learning from Taching in industry we must do a good job of promoting the consolidation of various enterprises. After this conference, party committees at all levels should seriously sum up their experiences in this aspect in keeping with the demands of the 30-point document on industrial development.

At present, the task of consolidating various enterprises is very difficult in Kansu as a whole and there are many problems. In some enterprises, consolidation work has been reduced to a mere formality. Although some enterprises have undergone the process of consolidation, their features have remained unchanged. The key link in consolidating various enterprises is rectifying the leadership groups. Most of the leadership groups of Kansu's various industry and communications enterprises are good or relatively good.

However, because of the interference and sabotage of the gang of four and their representatives in Kansu, problems of impurity in ideology, organization and work style are present in varying degrees in many groups, and there is softness, looseness and laziness. Bad people have also usurped the leadership power of (? a very small number of them). We must consider the different situations and adopt different methods in carrying out rectification.

Those which are good or relatively good must rely on the party committees of the enterprises themselves for the work. They must adopt the method of rectifying work style in an open manner, give full play to democracy and allow the people to speak out. They must distinguish between right and wrong in line, sum up experiences and [words indistinct]. Those which have many problems must have the higher levels send work groups to assist them in rectification. Those in which bad people have usurped power must mobilize the masses to thoroughly remove the lid from class struggle and recoup the leadership power.

The third issue was: The important question lies in studying. The report held: At present, there are many problems in various industrial enterprises in Kansu which need to be solved. In our efforts to realize the four modernizations, many new subjects have been placed before us. To do a good job of solving these problems we must seriously study.

TSINGHAI CRITICIZES FORMER LEADING PROVINCIAL OFFICIAL

OW760601Y Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 10 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpts of article by the mass criticism group of TSINGHAI DAILY: "He Should Plead Guilty and Not Deny His Crimes--Resolutely Repelling the Fanatic Counterattack Made By the Former Principal Responsible Person of the Provincial Party Committee--date not given]

[Excerpts] The former principal responsible person of the Tsinghai provincial party committee, who pursued the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the gang of four in this province, has written a letter impudently denying his crimes and launching a fanatic counterattack against the province's people. He has thus committed a new crime, and we will resolutely repel his counterattack and totally discredit and smear him for it.

He says that he acted in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings and the party Central Committee's instructions. Is this true? Definitely not. For many years he fanatically opposed great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and the great Mao Tsetung Thought, disdained important directives issued by Chairman Mao and refused to implement them, and did not even bother to skim through them. He viciously attacked the respected and beloved Premier Chou and NPC Chairman Chu, who were Chairman Mao's close comrades in arms. He assumed an extremely arrogant attitude toward Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, openly ignored relevant instructions issued by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and always bitterly hated Vice Chairman Yeh. As early as the beginning of the Great Cultural Revolution, he collected blacklist information on Vice Chairman Yeh in order to cover up Lin Piao's crimes. Vice Chairman Yeh once issued an instruction on a certain problem in Tsinghai Province which he viciously attacked instead of conveying and implementing. His attacks and slanders against Vice Chairman Teng were even more unscrupulous in that he even continued attacking him at a meeting 2 months after the gang of four was overthrown.

The former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee says that he was never involved in the gang of four's counterrevolutionary scheme to usurp party and state power, but the more he tries to conceal the truth, the more he is exposed. In reality, he sought the patronage of the Lin Piao antiparty clique and actively practiced Lin Piao's "fake left, real right" counterrevolutionary revisionist line in Tsinghai as early as the beginning of the Great Cultural Revolution.

Lin Piao liked and praised him to his face as a "good comrade." At the second plenum of the Ninth CCP Central Committee, he opposed Chairman Mao's firm and precise instruction that no state chairmanship would be instituted, joined Lin Piao, Chen Po-ta and their ilk in kicking up a fuss and actively supported the abortive counter-revolutionary coup d'etat launched by the Lin Piao antiparty clique. After Lin Piao's self-destruction, he sought the patronage of the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao gang of four and found favor with those new and old counterrevolutionaries.

The former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee says that he seriously implemented the party's cadre policy and made achievements in liberating the cadres. This is a total falsehood. After he usurped a portion of the important party and government leadership in Tsinghai Province, he persisted in carrying out the counterrevolutionary political program of the gang of four and conducted a cruel political persecution of the broad masses of cadres who persistently upheld Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. He was not satisfied with anything short of those cadres' death. His most serious crime was persecuting Comrade Wang Chao to death. Comrade Wang was the former governor of Tsinghai and second secretary of the former Tsinghai provincial party committee, a good cadre who resultely implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee says that he was definitely not the general boss and representative of the bourgeois factional setup in Tsinghai. That's another lie. In those 10 years that he held a portion of the important party and government leadership in Tsinghai, he formed a bourgeois faction in Tsinghai. In those years, he faithfully implemented the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four and caused serious damage to socialist construction in Tsinghai. Because of his interference and sabotage, some rural and pastoral areas in Tsinghai failed to make any improvements in their production conditions; many industrial and mining enterprises suffered from poor management, reduced production and serious deficit; the province's revenue plans were not fulfilled for years; and the market was in short supply.

The above-mentioned problems were caused by him when he held party and government power in Tsinghai. They were his major crimes in following Lin Piao and the gang of four and opposing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. With the iron-clad evidence against him piling up mountain high, it is impossible for him to deny his crimes.

His fanatical counterattack and denial of his crimes show that he is a diehard, determined to die for the gang of four. They also show that our exposure and criticism of him is still far from finished. At present, we should deepen the mass criticism, fight the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four well and thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four. If we believe that we should slacken our efforts a little because the movement is just about finished, the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four will probably be left unfinished and we could even lose what we have gained in the previous stage of the struggle.

CHENG MING DISCUSSES LIN PIAO'S PLANE CRASH

HK140745Y Hong Kong CHENG MING No 10 in Chinese 1 Aug 78 p 18 HK

[Article by T. Dopneuh and Kao Ya: "Disclosing the Mystery of Lin Piao's Plane Crash"--first written in Ondorchaan in October 1971 and revised in July 1978]

[Text] It was well before dawn on 13 September 1971 and Ondorchaan was still and silent. Studded with thousands of stars, the sky hung like a backdrop. In this fine season, which the Mongols called "golden autumn," the weather was cool and the people were sleeping soundly.

Suddenly, what appeared to be a fireball plunged from the sky over Dornod Province southeast of Ondorchaan. In a flash, the fireball fell to the ground and, with a loud noise, burst into a huge flame.

It was the crash of a Trident military transport plane. Nine people were killed in the crash. However, if a civilian airliner carrying 900 people and the Trident had crashed at the same time, the crash of the Trident would have shocked the world more because the famous Lin Piao was among the nine people.

When the people in the nearby residential areas were awakened by the sudden loud noise, some herdsmen emerged from their Mongolian tents and, rubbing their sleepy eyes, looked into the distance. Soon afterward, the deafening noise of motorcycles could be heard on the highways and people realized that the Soviet military motorcycles had mobilized. They immediately connected what was happening with the tense situation in the region and thought: Something unusual has occurred. What changes had taken place in the region recently? In a word, there had been busy military movements.

Even in normal times there are unusual happenings in Ondorchaan, the birthplace of Genghis Khan. The place is called "lofty emperor" (in Mongolian, ondur means lofty and chaan means emperor). Chentij Province, in which Ondorchaan is located, borders on the Soviet Union. To the east is Dornod Province which borders China on its eastern, southern and northern sides. To the south is Suchbaatar Province, which also borders on China. This is why most of the Soviet armed forces stationed in Mongolia are stationed in this region.

Considering only the Soviet minority Tartar forces, who look similar to the people of Chentij Province (since they both belong to the (Buryat) race), the Mongolian armed forces (nominally 100,000, but in fact only 50,000) are outnumbered many times. Nevertheless, since the Ninth CCP Congress (April 1969), more and more Soviet troops, military supplies and weapons have entered Mongolia from the Soviet Union. As a result, railway service to Ulaanbaatar (the capital of Mongolia) is frequently disrupted. Recently, even more Soviet armed forces have been concentrated in Ondorchaan near the Chinese border. At the army airport, 100 kilometers southeast of Ulaanbaatar, dozens of Soviet fighters take off every day to do formation flying "exercises." This situation has not only worried the Mongols in Ondorchaan, but the Mongolian authorities have also felt that they are spiritually menaced. They are worried about an armed struggle breaking out between China and the Soviet Union. After the plane crash, the tense atmosphere was obviously quite aggravated.

Shortly after the plane crash, some Soviet soldiers and some Mongols arrived at the scene at the same time. However, the spot quickly became a restricted area extending over about 10 square kilometers. Interestingly, the restricted area was not garrisoned by the masters of the land, the Mongols, but by Soviet troops. Within the garrison perimeter, not only were ordinary Mongols "stopped," but Mongolian soldiers and Mongolian public security personnel were not allowed to enter without orders or permission from the Soviet military command. The Mongols often say: "The Mongols are the masters of Mongolia, yet the Soviets are the masters of the masters." The restricted area has demonstrated in a concentrated way the master-servant relationship.

Perhaps the strange events in the (Mante) concentration camp of the Mongolian People's Republic, not very far from the scene of the plane crash, reflect the great nervousness of the Mongolian Government at that time.

It was not long after the crash of the Trident and before daybreak that a second lieutenant prison officer of the camp, where there were some 1,000 political prisoners (the Mongolian authorities never admit that there are any political prisoners in Mongolia. They call political prisoners "disturbers of the social order."), opened his big mouth and shouted in a strange, hoarse voice: "Wake up! We'll gather in 1 minute..." In the cold and dark cellars, the prisoners, who were exhausted from their daily work in the local lime-stone mine, immediately put on their prison garb and dashed out of the widely opened iron gate toward the parade ground of the concentration camp at an astonishing speed.

"Hurry, hurry! It's more than 15 seconds!" The second lieutenant, nicknamed "butcher," looked at his watch and waved his saber as he urged them on.

The prisoners knew very well that if anyone offended this "butcher" or if anyone was a bit slow in his movements, then all the prisoners in the camp would suffer. The prisoners all grumbled. This urgent gathering was very unusual, but they were not to know what important things had happened. In an instant, the prisoners had gathered together.

The "butcher" shouted: "Stand straight! Hands on your waists! Crouch!"

The prisoners swiftly and accurately followed the orders. But next came a baffling order: "Run forward--run!"

● Good heavens! It was indeed a terrible experience to have to crouch and run at the same time!

A prisoner cursed in a low voice: "God damn it! What the hell is this!"

"Ah," another prisoner seemed to understand. "Tsedenbal is probably crossing the border again!"

Several months previously something quite similar occurred in the concentration camp. The prisoners were not taken to work, nor were they allowed to stroll around leisurely for some fresh air and exercise. The prison officers simply ordered everyone to run round in circles. At that time, everybody was baffled. However, they later found out that on that day Tsedenbal had boarded a train and passed along a railway line very close to the prison. The prison authorities were afraid that the prisoners might take the opportunity to cause trouble and that some mishap might occur to Tsedenbal. Therefore, they neither took the prisoners to work nor allowed them to stroll around leisurely. They simply ordered them to run all day long until they could hardly breathe. This must just be a replay of an old drama in a revised form. So some people wondered whether Tsedenbal had reappeared near the prison.

"One, two, one! One, two, one!" The hoarse shouts of the "butcher" interrupted people's thinking.

Taking all possible precautions, the Mongolian soldiers on the walls surrounding the parade ground aimed their guns at the prisoners who were running around like ducks.

An hour passed and a prisoner fell down unconscious. The Mongolian soldiers on the perimeter slowly poured a bucket of cold water on the prisoner. When the prisoner regained consciousness, he was ordered to start running again. Another hour passed and two prisoners passed out. The Mongolian soldiers again poured a bucket of cold water on them and, after they regained their senses, they continued running. The torture continued for yet another hour before the prisoners returned to their cold and dark cellars, carrying with them their almost dislocated bones.

There then began some fervent discussions in the cellars. The prisoners expressed diverse opinions on what had happened. However, nobody ever guessed that it was because Lin Piao's plane had crashed at a spot only 10 minutes from the (Mante) concentration camp.

Why would this crash cause such a strange reaction in the concentration camp? It was because the Mongolian Government did not know that what had just fallen to the ground were Lin Piao and his clique. They thought that it was an incident of a Chinese plane crossing the border and, at the same time, were also afraid that a battle would break out on the Sino-Mongolian border between the Chinese and the Soviet armies. In view of this estimation of the situation, the concentration camp took precautionary measures to guard against any possible riot by the prisoners, and the prisoners thus got into trouble.

The day after Lin Piao's plane crash, the Mongolian PRAVDA reported that a Chinese military plane had "intruded into Mongolian airspace" and that the Mongolian authorities had protested to China. This showed that the Mongolian authorities had no knowledge whatsoever about the incident.

On the third day, officials of the Chinese Embassy in Mongolia appeared beside the wreckage of the plane. Accompanied by officials of the Mongolian Foreign Ministry, they had come all the way from Ulaanbaatar by car. At that time, the Soviet soldiers at the scene stayed out of sight and were replaced by officers of the Mongolian Public Security Ministry. Officials of the Chinese Foreign Ministry carefully examined everything inside and outside the plane and also took some shots with a movie camera. As soon as the Chinese and Mongolian officials left the scene, the Soviet soldiers reappeared and closed off the area once again.

In Ulaanbaatar, despite the fact that the arrogant Soviet soldiers were still peddling all kinds of smuggled articles everywhere in the streets and that various companies, shops and night-clubs were still in business, everyone felt that a dark shadow of anxiety had spread over this city with a population of 250,000. Some Mongols believed the reports carried in Mongolian newspapers about a Chinese military plane intruding into Mongolian airspace. They shook their fists threateningly at the Overseas Chinese. (There are about 10,000 Overseas Chinese residing in Ulaanbaatar.) They said: "You'd better be careful, Red Guards! (At that time, all the Chinese residents in Mongolia were called Red Guards.) This is Mongolian territory..."

Ranks of fully armed Mongolian troops and tanks passed the front of the Chinese Embassy in Mongolia from time to time. It was said that they were doing some "military training," but everyone knew what this really meant. What particularly attracted the people's attention were the heavy Soviet-style tanks, which crushed the section of road near the embassy. The innocent Mongols watched all these things with great anxiety.

At that time, the Overseas Chinese in Ulaanbaatar were bewildered and worried. Some of them privately asked the officials of the Chinese Embassy: "What was the nature of the plane crash in Ondorchaan?" The answer they received was: "A civilian plane became lost and crashed."

On the 17th day after the incident, when the Chinese Embassy held a reception to celebrate the 22d anniversary of the founding of the PRC, people saw that the picture of "Deputy Commander Lin" was still hanging high in the hall of the embassy. Was the Chinese Embassy really so badly informed? Did the officials of the embassy not see a single trace of the truth at the scene?

Of course not. The Chinese Embassy was well informed. People believe that, within an hour after Lin Piao's plane crashed, the embassy had already been notified by the authorities in Peking.

In Peking, Mao Tsetung and Chou En-lai had probably learned about the situation a few seconds before Lin Piao's plane crashed.

Although the news from China about the Lin Piao incident is fragmentary, we can still trace the trend of development when the pieces are put together. Below is a comprehensive summarized report:

The fact that Lin Piao tried to rebel and escape from China was not something totally unexpected. Lin Piao had opposed Mao Tsetung on many occasions since the beginning of the 1930's. He was indeed a man of definite abilities and had in fact done some work. Therefore, Mao Tsetung had long implemented the principle of assistance, education and cultivation in regard to him. In the Great Cultural Revolution, Lin Piao became a partner of Chen Po-ta and colluded with the gang of four. Given the fact that democratic centralism within the CCP had been seriously sabotaged, he climbed up to the position of No 2 man in the CCP Central Committee.

After the Ninth CCP Congress, Lin Piao became very impatient and wanted to take Mao Tsetung's place. At the second plenary session of the Ninth CCP Central Committee, Chen Po-ta stood up for him and opposed the decision of the CCP Central Committee concerning the abolition of the state chairmanship, hoping to make Lin Piao the state chairman through the efforts of the Lin-Chen clique, their backbone forces, including Huang Yung-sheng, Wu Fa-hsien, Yeh Chun, Li Tso-peng and Chiu Hui-tso, and also some members of the CCP Central Committee who followed them blindly. However, it proved to be a vain attempt.

Afterward, Lin Piao said he was sick and absented himself from work for a long time. But he secretly held discussions with Chen Po-ta and called many secret meeting with their "four ace generals"--Huang Yung-sheng, Wu Fa-hsien, Li Tso-peng and Chiu Hui-tso--planning to stage a coup. Lin Piao and his wife Yeh Chun also sent their son Lin Li-kuo, then deputy director of the operations section of the air force, to Shanghai, Nanking, Hangchow and Canton to conduct various activities to establish ties in a big way. They also made use of foreign remittances to purchase large quantities of espionage equipment from foreign countries and from Hong Kong and set up three spy organizations in Canton.

In the last 10 days of March 1971, Lin Li-kuo followed the instructions of Lin Piao and drew up the military coup program "outline of project 571" together with Yu Hsin-yeh, deputy section chief of the General Office of the party committee of the air force. "571" are the phonetic codes for "armed uprising."

On 8 September, Lin Piao and his clique attempted to murder Mao Tsetung and to set up another central authority in Canton. They wanted to take the opportunity of Mao Tsetung returning to Peking from Shanghai via Nanking by train and prepared to send an IL-10 attack plane to attack Mao Tsetung's special train with rockets. This was really an astonishingly great conspiracy.

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On 12 September, Lin Piao and his wife were waiting in Peitaiho (a summer resort for high-ranking PRC officials) for "good news." To their amazement, however, there was a report in the evening that Mao Tsetung had kept his route very secret. He boarded his train in Shanghai on 11 September and was originally scheduled to stop in Nanking. However, the train had not stopped and headed straight north at a much greater speed. It has arrived safely in Peking the same day.

Lin Piao's plan to murder Mao Tsetung had gone completely bankrupt. He knew very well that his conspiracy had been thoroughly exposed and that he would have no chance to escape southward. Therefore, the only way out would be to escape from the country. He asked his personal secretary to call the airport (Peitaiho airport), telling them to immediately prepare for a takeoff. He, his wife Yeh Chun and his son Lin Li-kuo rushed to the airport by car. When they arrived, a guard realized that Lin Piao was planning to escape. The guard refused to go with them and Lin Li-kuo drew his pistol and shot him.

As they were boarding the plane, the situation became very tense. Lin Piao shouted desperately: "Hurry! hurry! Since Yeh Chun was wearing a pair of high-heel shoes, it was very difficult for her to climb up the ladder. She stepped on Lin Piao's bald head and lost one of her shoes. (Since they were going to take off late at night and at short notice, they did not even have a proper ramp and could only climb up a ladder to get into the plane.) It was only after a lot of effort that she finally boarded the plane. Since they were taking off in a great hurry, the plane had not been filled with sufficient fuel. It also hit and damaged the top part of a petrol tank at the airport, leaving some broken pieces from its right wing behind. In addition, Lin Piao dropped a large batch of very confidential documents when he hurriedly tried to escape.

As to the exact date of Lin Piao's escape by plane, some people said it was 12 September while other people said that it was 13 September. It is right to say that it was 12 September because it was late at night. However, if we want to be more precise, it should be 13 September because it was early in the morning. It is said that the PRC has called this the "13 September" incident.

People living near Ondorchaan should know that the exact time that the 256 Trident military transport plane crashed was 0230 on 13 September.

The eye-witnesses at the scene described what they saw:

"There were no trees or houses near the site of the plane crash and the ground was covered with reddish brown sand. Therefore, when the plane crashed it only burned and it did not damage anything else."

"The plane probably had very little fuel and therefore did not cause a great fire."

"It was a fairly large jet plane and the fuselage remained intact. The burning time was probably not very long, so the fire did not really blaze."

"The Soviet fire engines and ambulances arrived at the scene very quickly and the Soviets shouted that they wanted to get the people out alive. However, none of the people in the plane was alive."

"There were nine corpses and they were all scorched. Their faces were all burned beyond recognition. If any relative came to identify their corpses, it would probably have been very difficult for them to do so."

"After thorough inspections, it was discovered that every one of them had a bullet wound. However, there was something quite strange: There were only eight spent cartridges at the scene and they simply could not find the ninth one."

Why did the nine people all have bullet wounds? This question aroused interesting discussions among the eyewitnesses. Many questions followed: Who started the shooting? Why did he shoot? Could it be that one of the "passengers" threatened the pilot with a pistol and forced him to do something he did not want to do?... People could only use their imaginations. But there was one thing that the people all agreed upon: Those on the plane had a fierce gun battle. There was also one thing that people commonly guessed: The pilot refused to enter Mongolian territory and thus caused the fight.

There was one spot on the body of the Trident plane which attracted people's attention. There was a big hole in the tail of the plane. "It was obviously caused by a guided missile," most of the people who had been at the scene noted. In that case, it is clear that the plane did not crash by itself, but was shot down.

There was this assumption: Immediately after the Trident took off, it was chased by the military planes of the Peking Air Force units and, in the sky over the Sino-Mongolian border, the Trident was hit by an air-to-air missile fired by the pursuing planes as soon as it crossed the border.

If we consider this together with the report from China, we can see that this is probably a correct assumption. The report from China was: When Lin Piao tried to escape, his sworn followers Deputy Director of the General Office of the party committee of the air force Chou Yu-chih and deputy section chief of the General Office of the party committee of the air force Yu Hsin-yeh took a large batch of confidential documents and attempted to escape from the country by military helicopter. After they took off and when the pilot learned that they were going to fly to the Soviet Union, he immediately and firmly refused. He was then fatally shot. Subsequently, the Peking air force units forced this helicopter to land near the Chinese border and, after tearing some of Lin Piao's personal orders into pieces, Chou Yu-chih and Yu Hsin-yeh shot and killed themselves.

This report showed that the Peking air force units had taken off to trail the traitors' plane. Therefore, it was very likely that they fired guided missiles to shoot the Trident down when they found that they could not force it to return.

It seems that no Mongol had any idea about the secret of this plane on 13 September. However, the Soviet Union seemed to have quickly learned about the situation. This was manifested in two ways: First, the Soviet Government attached very great importance to the plane crash. When Brezhnev returned to Moscow, and before he returned to the Kremlin, he immediately held a meeting at the Moscow airport to listen to the relevant reports. Second, the Soviet authorities at the scene and in the nearby areas remained very silent. The Mongolian Government said that "a Chinese military plane had intruded into Mongolian airspace and had carried out a military provocation." The report had not come from the Soviet Government. The Mongolian Government had made this up itself. It is very likely that the Soviets completely understood the situation;

First, huge Soviet armed forces are stationed on the Mongolian border and all the radar stations and other aviation reconnaissance facilities are under the control of the Soviet armed forces. Therefore, they were quite capable of knowing about the "13 September" incident in the sky over the Sino-Mongolian border.

Second, Soviet ordnance experts studied the big hole in the tail of the Trident. They should have known on the first day after the plane crash that the plane did not crash because of insufficient fuel or for similar reasons.

Third, Soviet experts examined the nine corpses at the scene of the crash and discovered the traces of a gun battle. There should not be anything like this in an ordinary plane crash.

Fourth, at that time China had only three British-made Trident jet planes and any person who could use one would definitely have to be a very important person.

Even if Lin Piao had not given prior notice to the Soviet Government about his decision to get out of the country, these four points are sufficient to preliminarily confirm that among the nine people burned beyond recognition on the Trident, one of them was definitely a Chinese "big boss." However, the Soviet Union did not notify the Mongolian Government in a timely way and, therefore, Mongolia made a farce of protesting to China about "Chinese armed forces crossing the border with the intention of provocation."

Peking called the ending of Lin Piao "breaking his Trident and being buried in the sand." But the inhabitants of Ondorchaan, who knew that Lin Piao had proudly called himself "the heavenly steed," described this incident as "the heavenly steed rejoining his herd."

Ondorchaan is in fact the place where the world famous "Shanghai steeds" are bred. The reason those strong horses are referred to as "Shanghai steeds" is because most of the fine horses that ran at the old Shanghai race track came from Ondorchaan. What is particularly meaningful is that the "Shanghai steeds" are also called the "heavenly steeds." In this case, is it not true that when Lin Piao, who had proudly called himself "the heavenly steed," was killed in Ondorchaan, it was "the heavenly steed rejoining his herd"?

Some older Mongols also said: "Lin Piao has violated a taboo. It was the will of God!"

However, the Mongolian Government was put in a very passive position by this incident of "the heavenly steed rejoining his herd." It first insisted that "a Chinese military plane had intruded into Mongolian airspace and carried out a provocation." Later, when they learned the truth, they dared not publish another report in the newspapers but simply circulated the information among government officials and the masses level by level, telling them that Lin Piao's plane crashed and he was killed. We can imagine how embarrassed they were.

Nevertheless, the people who had the worst luck were the political prisoners in the (Mante) concentration camp. While the Mongolian Government was still worrying lest China and the Soviet Union would start fighting, the prisoners were ordered to run day and night for 3 days. It was not until the fourth day that a second lieutenant deputy director of the camp announced that everything had returned to normal.

Because of Lin Piao's plane crash, Ondorchaan became world famous. The garrison perimeter at the site of the plane crash was subsequently removed because the Soviets had dismantled the Trident plane. What is left now is only a very small pavillion-like "memorial tomb" built by the Soviets. It is a small "memorial" put up by the Kremlin for their slaves. Yet it is with this "memorial tomb" that traitor Lin Piao will remain forever infamous.

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